Study on the extent to which and how Member States used the ESF and the ERDF in the programming periods 2007–2013 and 2014–2020 to support their justice system

Member State Chapter - Poland

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation in English (as used in the report)	Full name/title in English	Full name/title in original language
ADR	Alternative methods of dispute resolution	Alternatywne rozwiązywanie sporów
DP OP	Digital Poland Operational Program	Program Operacyjny Cyfrowa Polska
ESF	European Social Fund	Europejski Fundusz Społeczny
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund	Europejski Fundusz Rozwoju Regionalnego
HC OP	Human Capital Operational Programme	Program Operacyjny Kapitał Ludzki
IE OP	Innovative Economy Operational Program	Program Operacyjny Innowacyjna Gospodarka
KED OP	Knowledge Education Development Operational Programme	Program Operacyjny Wiedza Edukacja Rozwoj
NSRF	National Strategic Reference Framework for Poland for 2007–2013	Narodowe Strategiczne Ramy Odniesienia dla Polski na lata 2007–2013
OP	Operational Programme	Program Operacyjny
PA	Partnership Agreement for Poland for 20214–2020	Umowa Partnerstwa dla Polski na lata 2014–202

Document Checklist

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)	National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013 for Poland	Narodowe Strategiczne Ramy Odniesienia 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Partnership Agreement (PA)	Programming of the 2014–2020 financial perspective - Partnership Agreement	Programowanie perspektywy finansowej 2014–2020 – Umowa Partnerstwa	N/A	yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operational Programme (OP)	Human capital OP	Program Operacyjny Kapitał Ludzki	yes	N/A	yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operational Programme (OP)	Innovative Economy OP	Program Operacyjny Innowacyjna Gospodarka	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operational Programme (OP)	Knowledge Education Development OP	Program Operacyny Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój	N/A	Yes	N/A	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operational Programme (OP)	Digital Poland OP	Program Operacyjny Cyfrowa Polska	N/A	Yes	N/A	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Needs assessments	Diagnosis for the Operational Programme Poland Digital 2014–2020	Diagnoza dla Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa 2014–2020	N/A	Yes	N/A	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Needs assessments	The market for digital content, services and content based on the re-use of public sector information (ISP) in Poland: current status, development perspectives, main barriers, recommendations for support from European funds	Rynek produktów, usług i treści cyfrowych opartych na ponownym wykorzystaniu informacji sektora publicznego (ISP) w Polsce: stan obecny, perspektywy rozwoju, główne bariery, rekomendacje dotyczące wsparcia z funduszy europejskich	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Needs assessments	Analysis of experiences and identification of good practices in the area of supporting the development of digital competence in the context of preparing detailed rules for the implementation of the Operational Programme Poland Digital for 2014–2020 and coordinating the thematic objective 2	Analiza doświadczeń oraz identyfikacja dobrych praktyk w obszarze wspierania rozwoju kompetencji cyfrowych w kontekście przygotowania szczegółowych zasad wdrażania Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa na lata 2014–2020 oraz koordynacji celu tematycznego 2	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
Country Specific Recommendations	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the National Reform Programme 2012 of Poland and delivering a Council Opinion on the Convergence Programme of Poland, 2012-2015		Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Action plans	Annual Action plan for the Priority V HC OP Action Plan for Measure 2.17 for 2015, 2016, 2017	Roczny Plan Działań dla Priorytety V PO KL Plan Działania dla Działania 2.17 na lata 2015, 2016, 2017	Yes (but only for ESF)	Yes (but only for ESF)	Yes (but only for ESF)	Yes (but only for ESF)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Evaluation plan	Evaluation Plan of HC OP 2007–2013	Plan oceny Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Evaluation plan	Evaluation Plan of IE OP 2007–2013	Plan Ewaluacji Programu Operacyjnego Innowacyjna Gospodarka Na Lata 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Evaluation plan	Evaluation Plan of DP OP 2014–2020	Plan Ewaluacji Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa Na Lata 2014–2020	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Evaluation plan	Evaluation Plan of KED OP 2014–2020	Plan Ewaluacji POWER 2014–2020	N/A	Ye	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Ex-ante evaluation	Ex-ante evaluation of HC OP 2007–2013	Ocena Szacunkowa Projektu Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Ex-ante evaluation	Ex-ante evaluation of IE OP 2007–2013	Ocena szacunkowa projektu Programu Operacyjnego Innowacyjna Gospodarka na lata 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Ex-ante evaluation	Ex-ante evaluation of OP regarding digital development	Raport z ewaluacji ex-ante PO dotyczącego rozwoju cyfrowego (2014–2020)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
Ex-ante evaluation	Ex-ante evaluation of KED OP 2014–2020	Ocena szacunkowa (ex-ante) projektu Programu Operacyjnego Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój (PO WER)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Ex-post evaluation	Assessment of effects of implementation of priority axis 7 of Innovative Economy OP for the period 2007–2013	Ocena efektów realizacji 7. osi priorytetowej PO IG 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	yes
Ex-post evaluation	Evaluation of the impact of support granted under ROP WP 2007–2013 on the development of the information society in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship	Ocena wpływu wsparcia udzielonego w ramach RPO WP 2007–2013 na rozwój społeczeństwa informacyjnego w województwie podkarpackim	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Interim evaluation	Evaluating the impact of the ESF on achieving the good governance goals set out in Within the PO KED I Indicative Report	Ewaluacja wpływu EFS na osiągnięcie celów w zakresie dobrego rządzenia określonych w ramach PO WER I Raport wskaźnikowy	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Interim evaluation	Evaluating the reasons for failure to meet target values of selected indicators in ROP WKP for 2007–2013, stage I	Ewaluacja przyczyn nieosiągnięcia zakładanych wartości docelowych wybranych wskaźników w RPO WK'P na lata 2007–2013, I etap	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Interim evaluation	Evaluating the reasons for failure to meet target values of selected indicators in ROP WKP for 2007–2013, stage II	Ewaluacja przyczyn nieosiągnięcia zakładanych wartości docelowych wybranych wskaźników w RPO WK'P na lata 2007–2013, II etap	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Interim evaluation	Evaluation of PO IR project selection – stage I	Evaluation of PO IR project selection – stage I	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Interim evaluation	Evaluation of the system of monitoring of the progress of ROP together with estimation of target values measured at project level within the Regional Operational Programme of Lubelskie Voivodeship for the years 2014–2020	Ocena systemu monitorowania postępu rzeczowego wraz z oszacowaniem wartości docelowych wskaźników mierzonych na poziomie projektu w ramach Regionalnego Programu Operacyjnego Województwa Lubelskiego na lata 2014–2020	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Annual Implementation									

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
Reports (AIR) (for each relevant OP)									
2007	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2007	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacjii programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2007	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No[1]	yes, as excluded in the ISS[2]
2008	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2008	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2007 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2008	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2008	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacjii programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2008	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2008	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2008	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2008 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2009	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2009	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacjii programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2009	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2009	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2009	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2009 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2010	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2010	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacjii programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2010	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS

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[1] For OP IE and OP HC in the years 2007–2014, only the 2014 AIR was included in the report and the summary table (although they were reviewed), because the progress was reported cumulatively and therefore the last report has the most complete set of information.

[2] For OP IE and OP HC in the years 2007–2014, only the 2014 AIR was included in the report and the summary table (although they were reviewed), because the progress was reported cumulatively and therefore the last report has the most complete set of information.

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
2010	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2010	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2010 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2011	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2011	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacji programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2011	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2011	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2011	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2011 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2012	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2012	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacji programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2012	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2012	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2012	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2012 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2013	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2013	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacji programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2013	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2013	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2013 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
2014	Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for 2014	Sprawozdaniie roczne z realiizacji programu operacyjnego iinnowacyjna gospodarka 2007–2013 w 2014	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2014	Annual Implementation Report of HC OP for 2014	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu operacyjnego Kapitał ludzki 2007–2013 W 2014 roku	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Final	Final Annual Implementation Report of HC OP	Sprawozdanie końcowe z wdrażania PO KL	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
2015	Annual Implementation Report of KED OP for 2015	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu Operacyjnego Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój w 2015 r.	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	Report on implementation of OP Digital Poland for 2014 and 2015	Sprawozdanie za lata 2014–2015 z wdrażania programu operacyjnego polska cyfrowa na lata 2014–2020	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2016	Report on implementation of OP Digital Poland for 2016	Sprawozdanie za lata 2016 z wdrażania programu operacyjnego polska cyfrowa na lata 2014–2020	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2016	Annual Implementation Report of KED OP for 2016	Sprawozdanie z wdrażania Programu Operacyjnego Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój w 2016 r.	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Annual Progress Reports	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Annual Work Programme (AWP)	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any other evaluation	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any other relevant study previously undertaken	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Calls for proposals	Action Plan for Measure 2.17 for 2015, 2016, 2017	Plan Działania dla Działania 2.17 na lata 2015, 2016, 2017	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes No (will be reviewed in the task 2)	Yes
Consultation of stakeholders	N/a	n/a	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Decision	Decisions of Monitoring Committee of HC OP	Uchawały Komitetu Monitorującego PO KL	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Minutes	Monitoring Committee (MC) of HC OP Minutes	Protokoły Komitetu Monitorującego PO KL	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Decision	Decisions of Monitoring Committee of IE OP	Uchawały Komitetu Monitorującego IG KL	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Minutes	Monitoring Committee (MC) of IE OP Minutes	Protokoły Komitetu Monitorującego IG KL	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Decision	Decisions of Monitoring Committee of KED OP	Uchawały Komitetu Monitorującego PO WER	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Minutes	Monitoring Committee (MC) of KED OP Minutes	Protokoły Komitetu Monitorującego PO WER	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No	No	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Decision	Decisions of Monitoring Committee of DP OP	Uchawały Komitetu Monitorującego PO PC	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Minutes	Monitoring Committee (MC) of DP OP Minutes	Protokoły Komitetu Monitorującego PO PC	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	N/A	No
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Other	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Report	N/A	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Reform Programme	Strategy of modernisation of area of justice in Poland	Strategia modernizacji przestrzeni sprawiedliwości w Polsce	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other implementation reports	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other – please specify	Detailed Description of Priority Axis of the Knowledge Education Development OP for Poland for 2014–2020	Szczegółowy Opis Osi Priorytetowych Programu Operacyjnego Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój 2014–2020	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
Other – please specify	Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020	Szczegółowy Opis Osi Priorytetowych Programu Operacyjnego Cyfrowa Polska2014–2020	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other – please specify	Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Innovative Economy OP for Poland for 2007–2013 period	Szczegółowy opis priorytetów Programu Operacyjnego nnowacyjna Gospodarka, 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other – please specify	Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period	Szczegółowy Opis Priorytetów Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007–2013	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other – please specify	Demarcation line between the Cohesion Policy, Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy Co-operation Programmes	Linia demarkacyjna pomiędzy Programami Operacyjnymi Polityki Spójności, Wspólnej Polityki Rolnej i Wspólnej Polityki Rybackiej	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	yes, as excluded in the ISS
Other – please specify	Demarcation line between national and regional programmes	Linia demarkacyjna pomiędzy programami krajowymi i regionalnymi	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Other – please specify	Operational Program Innovative Economy, 2007–2013 Criteria for selecting financed operations[3]	Program Operacyjny Innowacyjna Gospodarka, 2007–2013 Kryteria wyboru finansowanych operacji	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes
Other	Principles of selecting projects under the Operational Program Human Capital 2007–2013, Warsaw[4]	Zasady dokonywania wyboru projektów w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007–2013, Warszawa	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Yes

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[3] This document was included as it provides information about general selection criteria.
[4] This document was included as it provides information about general selection criteria.

1.   Introduction

Member State	
Country Expert Name	Stanisław Bienias
Data Collection Period Task 1	April–May 2017
Data Collection Period Task 2	June–July 2017
Number of regions/OPs covered	Projects supporting the justice system are funded under 4 OPs: 2007–2013 period: • Human Capital OP (ESF): **9 projects** • Innovative Economy OP (ERDF): **4 projects** 2014–2020 period: • Knowledge Education Development OP 2014PL05M9OP001 (ESF): **17 projects** • Digital Poland OP (ERDF): **3 projects**

The main source of information on projects implemented in both programming periods was a list of projects available on the websites of managing institutions. These bases contain basic information about projects such as title, number, beneficiary, project value, start date and end date. All basic project information was taken from the most up-to-date versions of available project databases. In addition, for almost all projects an application for funding and an application for payment were submitted. Generally, the last officially approved versions of documents were analysed and they were primarily a source of information on the activities undertaken and the values of the planned and achieved indicators.

The basic method of analysis in Poland was the analysis of documents. There was no need for additional interviews. Most of the documents were obtained from the Ministry of Justice. Separate applications had to be sent to the National School of Judges and Prosecutors, the National Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Economy.

A number of challenges have been identified during the study. Some of them were of a technical nature, such as obtaining scans of documents that could not be scanned by automatic functions. Others were due to the specifics of the language used in the European projects.

Intervention logic

In summarising the logic of the intervention for the period 2007–2013, it should be noted that the programming documents identified a number of needs for justice, such as the need for digitalisation of the justice system, particularly national court registers, the need for improvement in the skills of employees of the justice system and the need for organisational improvement. Support to justice was implemented under two operation programmes (one funded by ESF and another funded by ERDF) and in total 13 projects were implemented. The main activities centred on these needs. In the Human Capital Operational Programme, the focus has been on increasing the competences of the justice system, the in-depth diagnosis of needs and the introduction of organisational changes in the courts, and the digitisation of certain services by the Ministry of Justice, the most important of which is digitisation of land registers and the possibility of electronic registration of companies. On the other hand, the Innovative Economy Operational Programme focused on improving existing registers, digitising the land registry departments and introducing electronic court records. Thanks to the efforts made, more than 8,000 people have been trained, and new electronic services introduced or

organisational changes introduced in the courts. These results have helped to shorten the time it takes to register a company, but one of the key performance indicators of the judiciary – the average length of civil and economic proceedings pending in the ordinary and simplified proceedings – has deteriorated from the baseline value of 8.5 months to 9.7.

The analysis of the intervention logic for the period 2014–2020

shows, that the main categories of needs remained unchanged and addressed the need to improve the competence of workers, digitisation, and organisational changes in courts and prosecutors. The importance of disseminating alternative dispute resolution methods has also been emphasised. Support to justice was implemented under two operation programmes (one funded by ESF and another funded by ERDF) and in total 20 projects were either being implemented or in the tendering process at the moment of preparation of this project. Scheduled activities respond to the main categories of needs referred to above. Under the Operational Programme Knowledge Education Development, a series of training courses on management and communication are provided, as well as training and postgraduate studies providing support in civil and commercial law. Further digitisation of justice was planned, including the modernisation or construction of three national court registers. The greatest resources will, however, be devoted to the provision of courtrooms with equipment for recording, storing and sharing court hearings. Activities related to organisational changes will also be undertaken, which relate mainly to the standardisation of the activities of the customer service offices in the common courts and prosecutors' offices. The programme documents indicate that these actions will have the effect of improving the competence of justice workers, the enforcement of court registers, or the functioning of electronic services. However, the expected effects on improving the effectiveness of the administration of justice were not determined.

Table 1: Overview of the justice system

Institutions and bodies of the judiciary[5]		Other institutions and bodies that are part of or supporting the justice system[6]	
English	Original language	English	Original language

Supreme Court of Poland	Sąd Najwyższy Polski	The Prosecution:
		- Public Prosecutor General (Minister of Justice)
		- National Public Prosecutor's Office
		  - regional
		  - district
		  - appellate prosecutions
		- Prosecutors of the Institute of National Remembrance.
			Prokuratur Krajowy (Minister Sprawiedliwości) Prokuratura Krajowa Prokuratury:
			• Regionalne
			• Okręgowe
			• Rejonowa
			Prokruratorzy Instytutu Pamięci Narodowej.

Common courts: - appellate courts - district courts - regional courts - the Supreme Administrative Court of Poland - Regional administrative courts - military courts.	Sądy powszechne: - Sądy apelacyjne - Sądy rejonowe - Sądy okręgowe - Naczelny Sąd Administracyjny - Wojewódzkie sądy administracyjne - Sądy wojskowe	Ministry of Justice - Prison service - Polish Business Register	Centralny Zarząd Słuzby Więziennej Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy

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5 i.e. the judiciary as defined in the national legal framework and following the definition used for the purpose of this study.

6 i.e. justice system as defined for the purpose of this study

Institutions and bodies of the judiciary[5]		Other institutions and bodies that are part of or supporting the justice system[6]	
English	**Original language**	**English**	**Original language**
National Judicial Council of Poland (Krajowa Rada Sądownictwa – KRS) is a constitutional collegiate body guarding the independence of courts and of judges.	Krajowa Rada Sądownictwa	National School of the Judiciary and the Prosecutor's Office	Krajowa Szkoła Sądów i Prokuratury
		Professional association of attorneys at law	Związek prawników polskich
		Regional bar councils and the Polish Bar Council	Naczelna Rada Adwokacka Okręgowe Rady Adwokackie
		Notarial chambers and the National Chamber of Notaries	Izby Notarialne i Krajowa Izba Notarialna
		National Council of Bailiffs and the councils of chambers of bailiffs	Krajowa Rada Komornicza Izby Komornicze
		Organisations providing pro bono legal services (free of charge)	Organizacje dostarczające porady prawne pro bono, Fundacja Uniwersyteckich Poradni Prawnych

Table 2: Stakeholders contacted during Task 2

Name of institution in English	Name of institution in original language	Relevance to the study (MA, IB, beneficiary, part of target group, other)	Position (if known)	Method of information request (email exchange/phone call etc)	Did you hear back from the stakeholder? (y/n)	Date of conversation/ email exchange
Ministry of Justice	Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości	IB, Beneficiary	Head of ESF Unit	Email Phone call Personal contact	Yes (emails and phone calls, but no data was received)	23.06.2017 (email) 5.07.2017 (call) 14.07.2017 (personal contact) 10, 14.11.2017
Ministry of Justice	Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości	Beneficiary	Official, responsible for IE OP projects	Email Phone call	Yes	18.07.2017 (email) 3.08.2017 (phone call)
National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office	Krajowa Szkoła Sądów i Prokuratury	Beneficiary	Deputy Director	Official letter	Yes	20.08.2017
National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office	Krajowa Szkoła Sądów i Prokuratury	Beneficiary	Head of Funds Section	Email Phone call	Yes (detailed project data has been archived)	17.07.2017 (email) 19.07.2017 (phone) 14.11.2017 (email and phone)
National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office	Krajowa Szkoła Sądów i Prokuratury	Beneficiary	Specialist, Archive of KSSiP	Phone call Email	Yes	24.07.2017 (phone) 27.07.2017 (mail)
National Prosecutor's Office	Prokuratura Krajowa Department of informatisation and Analysis	Beneficiary	Head of Unit	Email Phone call Exchange of official letters	Yes (budget breakdown was provided)	17.07.2017 (email) 19.07.2017 (phone) 25.07.2017

Name of institution in English	Name of institution in original language	Relevance to the study (MA, IB, beneficiary, part of target group, other)	Position (if known)	Method of information request (email exchange/phone call etc)	Did you hear back from the stakeholder? (y/n)	Date of conversation/ email exchange
						(phone from the NPO) 26.07 – official request under the provisions of the Law on Access to Public Information around 20.08.2017 – received official letter from the NPO with project documentation email 10.11.2017
National Prosecutor's Office	Prokuratura Krajowa Department of informatisation and Analysis	Beneficiary	No information	Email	Yes	17.07.2017
Ministry of Development Department of Improvement of Economic Regulations	Ministerstwo Rozwoju Departament Doskonalenia Regulacji Gospodarczych	Beneficiary	Director of the department	Official letter	No	2.08.2017

2.   Funding Period 2007–2013

2.1.   The needs of the Member State relating to the national justice system

During the research for the Polish Member State chapter, no specific, comprehensive document on the needs of the justice system could be identified for the 2007–2013 programming period. This observation is confirmed by the text of the Human Capital OP 2007–2013 (HC OP), stating that the first activity in this period should be a sound and reliable diagnosis of conditions and needs of public administration, including justice.[7]

Despite this, information and analysis of the situation of the justice system were scattered in many documents; both analytical and strategic documents. Some observations and conclusions were included in the programming documents for the 2007–2013 period as main challenges addressed by the Cohesion Policy. The need to strengthen the justice system was indicated in the NSRF and two operational programmes. The main challenges and needs identified in programming documents are as follows:

- The inefficient justice system is a significant barrier for economic development.[8] The justice system is affected by many weaknesses of public administration in Poland (such as poor management, unclear division of responsibility, etc.) as well as a significant increase in the number of cases (from 3 million at the beginning of 1990 to 10 million at the time of writing the NSRF).[9]
- A need for digitalisation of the justice system, particularly:
    - digitalisation of the Land and Mortgage Register;
    - electronic access for enterprises to registers and data stored in the Ministry of Justice;[10]
    - an increase in the number of courts using electronic circuits of documents, which will improve the functioning of the courts and speed up court proceedings;[11]
    - better IT equipment customer service points, integrated with court delivery offices in order to provide information to interested parties.[12]
- A need for improvement of skills of employees of the justice system,[13] but without detailed information on specific needs of different categories of justice employees;
- A need for organisational improvement, particularly:
    - implementation of customer service points in courts (this solution has been tested in a few courts and proved its effectiveness);
    - better usage of existing court employees: judges and administrative employees; and
    - implementation of mechanism of assessment of needs for employees and better allocation of employees among courts according to actual needs.[14]

Ex-ante evaluations for the Human Capital OP and Innovative Economy OP do not provide any specific information on justice.

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[7] Ministry of Development (2016), Human Capital Operational Programme, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[8] Ministry of Regional Development (2007), National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013 for Poland, Warsaw.
[9] Ministry of Regional Development (2007), National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013 for Poland, Warsaw.
[10] Ministry of Regional Development (2007), National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013 for Poland, Warsaw.
[11] Ministry of Development (2015), Innovative Economy OP 2007–2013, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[12] Ministry of Development (2016), Human Capital Operational Programme, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[13] Ministry of Development (2016), Human Capital Operational Programme, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[14] Ministry of Development (2016), Human Capital Operational Programme, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.

The European Council's Country Specific Recommendations for 2012 refered to Poland's justice system, but only in the recitals, which state that "Judicial proceedings and other legal actions are lengthy and there are a relatively high number of cases pending"[15]. No actual recommendations were included in the document.

2.2. **Planning stage:** The extent to which the Member State programmed support for the justice system through ESF and ERDF

The justice system was planned to be supported by both the ERDF and ESF. ERDF support for justice was mentioned in the Innovative Economy OP, Priority Axis 7 Information society – building electronic administration.[16] The ESF support for justice was included in the Human Capital OP, Priority Axis 5 Good governance, Measure 5.3: Support for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy. Both are described in further detail in the following sub-sections.

Comparing these two funds, it is clear that different approaches were adopted for the programming support. In case of the ERDF, support for the justice system is part of more general support for the digitalisation of public administration. Therefore, in the objectives of the programming documents, outputs and results refer to public administration in general and there are no specific elements relating to justice. In case of the ESF, support for justice was concentrated in one Measure, and therefore more specific objectives, results and output, relating directly to justice, were proposed.

According to the 'Demarcation line between the Cohesion Policy, Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy Co-operation Programmes', the official document published by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development which describes the division of areas of intervention between national and regional programmes, support to the justice system as part of good governance can only be financed at the national level (Human Capital OP), not at the regional level (under regional OPs). Investments in the IT capacity of public institutions, including justice, which require investment on a bigger scale than one region, can also be financed only under a national OP (Innovative Economy) and cannot be financed at the regional level (under regional OPs). Therefore, support to the Polish justice system can only be financed at the national level and not at the regional level. Thus, regional OPs cannot include any reference to the justice systems.[17]

2.2.1. High-level objectives related to justice set in the programming documents

The NSRF does not include any objectives or priorities referring directly to justice. The reference to justice is made in the context of the broader Objective 1 of the NSRF in the area of empowering public institutions to efficiently and effectively perform their tasks.

ERDF

OP name in English	OP Innovative Economy
CCI	2007PL161PO001
Relevant funds for the OP	ERDF
Total OP budget (EC and national contribution) EUR million	EUR 12.5 billion
PA 7 'Information society – building electronic administration'	EUR 940.7 million

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[15] http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11267-2012-INIT/en/pdf
[16] Ministry of Development (2015), Innovative Economy OP 2007–2013, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[17] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014), Demarcation line between the Cohesion Policy, Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy Co-operation Programme, Warsaw.

The OP sets out to invest over EUR 940 million in the digitalisation of public administration. The funding was planned to be invested in the general preparation of public administration for digitalisation (improved processes, skills etc.) and in specific services, making them available online.[18] Due to the adopted approach, activities planned, outputs and results were general and referred to public administration overall. However, the OP did mention the Ministry of Justice as a beneficiary and included information on projects that related to justice (see section 2.2.2.).

The main **proposed beneficiaries** were public administration institutions, particularly at the national level, including the Ministry of Justice.

In terms of **activities planned**, the OP envisaged the implementation of IT projects conducted by particular public institutions, including the Ministry of Justice. Among the supported measures listed in the OP are:

- establishing of compatible electronic platforms providing public e-services for citizens and enterprises, including in the areas of business activity registers and court registers;
- development of public information systems (including legal information).

The only **expected result** that mentions justice refers to increasing the range of use of the existing state registers, information resources and systems of public administration (including legal information).

The OP did not include any information on expected outputs, expected impacts or proposed target groups.

No other annual programming documents related to this OP, such as Action Plans, existed for the period 2007–2013. An evaluation plan of this OP exists, but it does not include any reference to justice. A Monitoring Committee decision exists and was reviewed, but did not include any information on justice.

ESF

OP name in English	OP Human Capital (HC OP)
CCI	2007PL051PO001
Relevant funds for the OP	ESF
Total OP budget (EC and national contribution) EUR million	EUR 10.0 billion
PA 5 'Good governance'	EUR 351.41 million
Measure 5.3 'Support for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy'	EUR 63.5 million

Support for justice under the HC OP focused on three main areas:

- improved organisation of the justice system,
- promotion of ADR, and
- improving skills of employees of the justice system.

In this case, projects were also considered as influencing the justice system; therefore they were selected as 'systemic' (a specific term used in the context of HC OP), which

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[18] Ministry of Development (2015), Innovative Economy OP 2007–2013, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.

means that they were submitted by the beneficiaries and approved by the Intermediary Bodies.

The **proposed beneficiaries** included in the OP are the following three institutions:

- Ministry of Justice
- National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office
- National Prosecutor's Office[19]

These three institutions are the only institutions eligible to submit the project; therefore the projects are called 'systemic' projects.

Within the OP Human Capital (ESF), the following types of **planned activities** were presented in programming documents by beneficiary.

Planned activities for the Ministry of Justice:

1. Diagnosing the condition of justice in selected aspects of its functioning.

2. Improvements to facilitate access to justice, in particular through:

- upgrading of customer service standards
- development of information policy
- development of customer service points implementation of education, promotion and information programmes aimed at developing dialogue between the justice system and the citizens.

3. Deploying management improvements, particularly with the use of IT tools and systems, including:

- quality management
- financial management
- organisation court / office, including streamlining the work of court secretaries
- internal communication and document flow, customer service.

4. Dissemination of information on alternative dispute resolution, in particular mediation and arbitration.[20]

Planned activities for the National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecutor's Office:

1. General and specialised training of employees of courts and prosecutors.

2. Postgraduate studies raising competence in the area of commercial law for judges, prosecutors, referendaries, assessors and assistants of judges and prosecutors.

3. Modernisation of the training system for the judicial and prosecutorial staff.[21]

Planned activities for Public Prosecutor's Office:

Development and implementation of uniform criteria for assessing the quality and effectiveness of prosecutors' work, in particular by developing competence profiles of

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[19] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.
[20] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.
[21] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.

prosecutors, providing IT support for the interim evaluation model, and training support, including e-Learning.[22]

Outputs (relating to the whole Priority Axis):

- Number of judicial staff who have completed projects involving the modernisation of justice management processes
- Number of judicial staff trained to improve the effectiveness of economic judiciary who have completed projects under Priority
- Number of service points in the courts created with the support of the ESF
- Number of managerial staff of courts participating in management training
- Number of court registry services implemented, available electronically
- Number of implemented solutions aimed at improving case management
- Number of trained prosecutors carrying out periodic and subject evaluations.[23]

Expected results (relating to the whole Priority Axis):

- Shorten the average waiting time for business registration by a natural person and registration of a limited liability company
- Eliminate the causes of chronicity of business cases
- Reduce by 20% the number of cases considered by courts over 12 months by improving judicial management processes
- By, 2015, reduce the average civil and business litigation time reconsidered in the ordinary and simplified procedure from 8.5 to 5.6 months
- Implementation in 15% of organisational units of the Prosecutor's Office of uniform criteria for assessing the quality and effectiveness of prosecutors' work.[24]

The expected impact was not defined in the OP.

Target groups were defined relatively broadly:

- employees of courts and prosecutor offices
- courts
- prosecutor offices.[25]

Annual action plans were prepared for this OP and accepted by the Monitoring Committee. The action plans contain only detailed information about systemic projects and will therefore be reviewed during Task 2. The Monitoring Committee's decisions exist and were reviewed, but the only reference to justice related to the acceptance of other documents relating to justice (such as detailed description of priority axis or annual implementation report). An evaluation plan of this OP exists, but it does not include any reference to justice.

2.2.2. Planned projects listed in the programming documents aiming to support justice

Projects planned under the OP Innovative Economy have a systemic impact on public administration; therefore, they have been selected as 'individual projects', which means that a list of projects was included in the programming documents – in the OP in case of major projects and in the Detailed Description of Priority Axis for the OP for all individual projects.

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[22] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.
[23] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.
[24] Ministry of Development (2016), Human Capital Operational Programme, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[25] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Human Capital Operational Programme for Poland for 2007–2013 Period, Warsaw.

The HC OP included information on individual projects related to justice funded under the ESF:

- Digitalisation of departments of land register.
- Construction of the Ministry of Justice electronic services system, including the launch of services for entrepreneurs and individuals, through electronic access to the departments of the National Court Register, the National Criminal Register, the Office of Judicial and Economic Monitor.
- Implementation of the electronic protocol.[26]

All of them had to meet certain selection criteria, but there were no traditional calls for proposals.[27]

All the other programming documents (e.g. NSRF, OP) did not include information on individual planned projects related to justice.

2.3. **Implementation stage:** Support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

2.3.1. Support to the justice system: reported at programme level

OP Innovative Economy – ERDF

Selection criteria for Priority Axis 7 were accepted by the Monitoring Committee. The list consisted of formal and substantial selection criteria. None of them related to justice. The full list is presented below:

Formal criteria

- The project is on an indicative list of individual key projects or is a system project;
- the applicant fulfilled all requirements specified in the pre-contract (not applicable to the system design);
- eligibility of expenditure planned in the project under the measure;
- the applicant has all the necessary permits to carry out the project;
- the applicant ensures the sustainability of the project results for a minimum of 5 years.

Substantive criteria (Score 0–1):

- The subject of the project is in line with the priorities of the State Computerisation Plan;
- the subject of the project is in line with the objectives of the OP IE and the priority axis 7;
- the project uses open standards that allow for interoperability with other systems; the project item meets the minimum requirements for systems or state registers, specified in the executive acts of the act of 17 February 2005 on the computerisation of entities Performing public tasks;
- the project is nationwide or supraregional;
- the project has a coherent concept of making the results available to stakeholders;
- the way the project is implemented takes into account the need to ensure the security of data and services;
- The timetable for project implementation takes into account the time needed to complete the public procurement procedures;
- Product and result indicators are:
  - o objectively verifiable,
  - o reflect the goals of the project,
  - o adequate for the type of project.

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[26] Ministry of Development (2015), Detailed Description of Priority Axis of Innovative Economy OP for Poland for 2007–2013 period, Warsaw.
[27] Ministry of Development (2015), Innovative Economy OP 2007–2013, National Strategic Reference Framework 2007–2013, Warsaw.

- Expenses are reasonable, and adequate to the scope and objectives of the project;
- the project has at least a neutral impact on the horizontal EU policies listed in Art. 16 And 17 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006.[28]

In the field of justice, two main interventions were implemented under the OP Innovative Economy, according to the AIR:

- Digitalisation of Land and Mortgage Register;
- Implementation of the electronic protocol in civil and petty offence cases.[29]

Due to the lack of specific indicators for justice, it is not possible on the basis of the available documents to identify outputs and results relating directly to this field. The Annual Implementation Report for 2014 mentioned two main results of the interventions:

- Over 180 million visitors have accessed the digitalised Land and Mortgage Register, of which nearly 41 million visits were made in 2014 (which relates to project on digitalisation of register of land and mortgage).[30]

No specific results of the implementation of the electronic protocol were reported.

The AIR did not include any information on actual outputs, impacts or final recipients.

The ex-post evaluation of the priority axis 7 mentions projects relating to justice, underlining as a main result improved access to the Land and Mortgage Register. However, no in-depth analyses of projects related to justice are included in the report.

Monitoring Committee decisions exist and were reviewed, but did not include any information on the implementation of support to justice under this OP.

OP Human Capital – ESF

Selection criteria for HC OP are described in the document 'Principles of selecting projects under the Operational Programme Human Capital 2007–2013'. General selection criteria did not refer to justice. General selection criteria are presented below:

- An indication of the problem to which the response is the main objective of the project and a description of the problem
- An indication of the main purpose and specific objectives of the project in the context of the identified problem
- Adequacy and target value for measurement of targets and sources of verification / acquisition of metrics and measurement frequencies
- A description of the risk of project failure
- Description of the target group
- Justification for choosing the target group
- How to recruit project participants
- Describe the needs, barriers and expectations of project participants and provide reliable sources of data on the scale of interest of potential participants with planned project support
- Relevance of task selection and task description in the context of achieving specific project objectives,
- Rationality of the task schedule description of the products that will be produced as part of the tasks
- Description of the research methodology used / information channels and how to reach the target groups of information campaigns

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[28] Ministry of Regional Development (2008); Program Operacyjny Innowacyjna Gospodarka, 2007–2013 Kryteria wyboru finansowanych operacji, Warsaw.
[29] Web page of Ministry of Justice: https://ms.gov.pl/pl/o-ministerstwie/projekty-europejskie/program-operacyjny-innowacyjna-gospodarka/ (18.04.2017)
[30] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2015), Annual Implementation Report of Innovative Economy OP for 2007–2013 period for year 2014, Warsaw.

- A description of how the achievement of the main objective will contribute to achieving the expected effects of implementing a given HC OP Priority
- Added value of the project
- Project / partner experience in implementing similar ventures
- The way of managing the project technical background and staff involved in project implementation
- Activities that will be conducted to evaluate and monitor the project and its participants
- Justification for selecting project partners and other entities (if applicable)
- Role of partners and other entities (if applicable)
- The necessity of spending on the project and achieving its objectives
- The rationality and efficiency of project expenditure
- Eligibility of expenditure
- The appropriateness of the level of management costs in the context of the specificity and duration of the project and compliance with the limit set out in the guidelines on qualification of expenditure under the OP HC
- Correctness of budgeting the project
- Compliance with relevant Community policies and principles (including: equal opportunities, equal opportunities for women and men and the concept of sustainable development) and Community legislation compliance with national legislation
- Compliance with the Detailed Description of Priority HC OP and the relevant guidelines of the HC OP MA.[31]

According to the final AIR, the following types of activities were undertaken under the HC OP:

- 6,196 judicial staff have been trained to improve the efficiency of economic justice
- four electronic services were implemented
    - The service of obtaining a copy of the Land and Mortgage Register electronically
    - Service for submitting applications for the entry in the Land and Mortgage Register electronically
    - Service enabling the entry into the land registers of notaries
    - Service of limited company registration, public limited company and limited partnership in 24-hour mode
- four solutions have been implemented to improve management of the case:
    - Electronic Dealing (e-court)
    - IT system of accounting and human resources management in common courts and the Ministry of Justice (Integrated Accounting and Personnel System)
    - Platform for access to analytics and statistics (Business Object – Integrated Accounting and Personnel System)
    - Models of workload for individual professional groups in the justice system.[32] The Final AIR provides information about actual outputs and results, in the form of the outputs and results indicators (presented in section 2.4). The Final AIR also provides information about impact indicators. The most important impact indicator is Average length of civil and economic proceedings pending in the ordinary and simplified proceedings. The indicator achieved the value of 10.5 months, which is significantly above target value and even higher then baseline value. In the final AIR it was underlined that the value of the impact indicators is influenced by many factors outside the projects co-financed by the HC OP, such as the increasing number of cases affecting the common courts, the size of the judicial staff

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[31] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014) Principles of selecting projects under the Operational Programme Human Capital 2007–2013, Warsaw.
[32] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.

and the resulting workload coefficient.[33] The actual impact of intervention was not assessed.

The AIR provides information on beneficiaries in the field of justice. There are three types of beneficiaries: Ministry of Justice, National Prosecution Office, National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office.

The AIR also provides information on categories of final recipients:

- Staff of the justice system, e.g. 6,196 employees of the justice system trained in the field of effectiveness
- Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for the courts and tribunals in Poland
- Courts (first and second instances), including courts' staff, courts' administration and other employees
- Prosecutors' offices, including prosecutors, administration staff and other employees
- Specialised training or research institutions that support the professional development of the members of the justice system
- Units responsible for court registers.

No interim or ex-post evaluation or any other evaluation was undertaken in the context of the implementation of this OP in the area of justice. Monitoring Committee decisions exist and were reviewed, but did not include any information on the implementation of support to justice under this OP.

2.3.2. Support to the justice system: reported at project level (Task 2)

Calls for proposals specifically for projects related to the justice system did not exist in Poland in the period 2007–2013. In the Human Capital OP, all projects related to justice were selected as systemic projects, which means that they were granted to institutions responsible for justice, such as the Ministry of Justice or National Prosecutor's Office. All such projects had to be described in the Action Plan for Priority V HC OP, prepared for each year, and accepted by the Monitoring Committee of the Programme.[34] All these projects had to meet general selection criteria (described in section 2.3.1). The system of implementation of HC OP also envisaged the possibility of setting specific selection criteria for systemic projects, but such criteria had not been used in the case of the projects analysed.

Projects implemented in Innovative Economy were implemented as individual projects and had to meet specific selection criteria for priority axis 7 of the Innovative Economy OP (described in section 2.3.1), but none of them related to justice.

In total 13 projects related to the justice system were financed in Poland in the programming period 2007–2013. Most of the projects (9 out of 13) were implemented under the HC OP priority axis 5 'Good Governance', Measure 5.3: 'Support for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy' as it was planned in the programming documents. The remaining four projects were implemented under Innovative Economy OP, priority axis 7 'Information society – development of electronic administration'. This intervention was addressed to public administration and the justice system was mentioned in the programming documents highlighted in Task 1 as one of the target areas of intervention, meaning it can be stated that that investment in the justice system was planned. Overall, the planning, implementation and reporting phases of justice support are consistent.

None of the projects implemented in Poland were financed from both (ESF and ERDF) funds in the programming period 2007–2013.

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[33] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.
[34] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014), Zasady dokonywania wyboru projektów w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Kapitał Ludzki 2007–2013 [Principles of selecting projects under the Operational Programme Human Capital 2007–2013], Warsaw.

No implemented projects were outside the scope of the programming documents or funded under any other OPs than those reviewed under section 2.2.

Most of the information regarding project beneficiaries, activities undertaken, actual outputs, results and impact and project final recipients was available for the study. It is worth mentioning that no impact indicators were set for the projects, as such indicators were used at the programme level (see section 2.4.1).

Table 3: Overview of projects supporting justice 2007–2013[35]

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Human Capital OP 2007PL051PO001 (ESF)							
Increasing the efficiency of the execution of tasks by the judicial authorities *Zwiększenie efektywności realizacji zadań przez jednostki wymiaru sprawiedliwości*	2008	2015	7	16,897.99	16,897.99	14,363.30	The overall objective of the project is to streamline the process of settling cases in courts and prosecutors in Poland by using modern technical and organisational solutions, in particular through nationwide development of IT systems (e.g. a unified accounting system) and networks to streamline and access information (e.g. document flow between ministries) and support the management and ongoing functioning of justice organisations. It serves both justice and citizens. The project included the following tasks: Task 1 – Development of uniform accounting rules for the courts; putting in place computerised accounting and human resources management system in the courts Task 2 – Purchase of service of data transmission Task 3 – Implementation of the system implementing the rebuke proceedings by electronic means Task 4 – Development of a system of electronic case registering, combined with electronic system providing statistical data Task 5 – Improving the efficiency of the work of internal auditors of the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Control of the Office of the Minister.

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[35] Ministry of Development (2017), List of beneficiaries, http://www.funduszeeuropejskie.2007–2013.gov.pl/NaborWnioskow/listabeneficjentow/Strony/Lista_beneficjentow_FE_31032017.aspx

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Facilitating access to justice *Ułatwianie dostępu do wymiaru sprawiedliwości*	2008	2011	3	6,324.62	6,324.62	5,375.93	The main objective of this project is to increase and enable citizens to have easy and understandable access to justice and civil rights through client service modernisation and also applying relevant information and education strategies for society. This project aims to improve the general perception of law and the Justice Department to the regular user. It included the following activities/tasks: Task 1 – Developing and distributing information and education materials on justice and citizens' rights in the courts and prosecutor's offices Task 2 – Educational meetings on the functioning of justice for secondary school students and high schools students Task 3 – Preparing a new magazine presenting the problems of the judiciary and the planned reform in this area (quarterly) Task 4 – Developing a network of offices of customer service Task 5 – Dissemination of information on alternative dispute resolution Task 6 – Modernisation of the website of the Ministry of Justice Task 7 – Opinion poll on the image of justice, judicial reform, the current state of public awareness of alternative dispute resolution and the rights of victims of crime.

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Modernisation of human resources management in the common courts *Modernizacja zarządzania kadrami w sądownictwie powszechnym*	2008	2015	7	3,256.99	3,256.99	2,768.44	The main objective of this project is to collect information about justice staff allocations for a more effective placement. Based on that, a system and a strategy will be created to enable more effective allocation of justice employees. This is to be achieved through the following tasks: Task 1 – Project Management Task 2 – Study visits of court employees in EU countries Task 3 – Analysis of competences and training needs of individuals managing units and organisational units in the judiciary Task 4 – Workload Analysis and Working Standards for all Professional Groups in the Judiciary Task 5 – Analysis of salaries of judicial personnel in relation to their performance Task 6 – Analysis of the current model of judicial assignment Task 7 – Information activities on the project Task 8 – Implementing a universal IT tool to examine the workload of all professional groups in justice.

Modernisation of services of justice *Modernizacja sposobu świadczenia usług przez wymiar sprawiedliwości*	2008	2014	6	5,511.25	5,511.25	4,684.56	The main aim of the project is to increase the efficiency of the judiciary and to optimise the Ministry of Justice's ability to adequately fulfil the administrative functions of the ministry departments. This project focuses on creating and applying efficient management tools, rules, procedures, organisation of work, etc., into the Ministry of Justice as well as introducing digital solutions and improvements into it. This includes: − Diagnosis of the organisational structure of the common courts; − Analysis of the organisational structure of the common courts; − Diagnosis of management in Ministry of Justice according to EFQM model; − Implementing the reform to improve the functioning of the common courts (as a result of the project activities the Central Procurement System for the Common Courts, system of electronic circulation of court documents for selected financial and human resources processes was implemented; putting in place a platform for analytics and statistics, and to maintain and develop central information systems for common courts in the area of service management). − Putting in place solutions in the area of management skills in the Ministry of Justice (developed a list of skills requirements, methodologies, training programmes and materials, as well as solutions for management skills assessment for the periodic and recruitment evaluation; additionally management staff were trained in the field of communication skills, collaboration and staff management); − Development of solutions for strategic management, management by results, process management and knowledge management in the office; − Implementation of tools supporting human resources management in the Ministry of Justice (launch of the 'Job descriptions and interim evaluation' platform); − Development and implementation of selected processes of management of IT services in the Ministry of Justice together with supporting IT system.

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Professional development of justice staff *Doskonalenie zawodowe pracowników wymiaru sprawiedliwości*	2008	2012	4	7,471.36	7,471.36	6,350.66	The aim of the project is to improve the competence of judicial staff by creating a high-quality professional training system. This system is to reflect real and current issues and aims to systematically raise the professional competence of justice employees. Activities included trainings for justice staff as follows: • Development of interpersonal skills • Increase of knowledge of the economy • Legal technical trainings • Active methods of training for justice staff • Legal system in EU countries • Technical legal language training This was done through the following tasks: Task 1 – expanded needs analysis Task 2 – training, eLearning and coaching Task 3 – training for 4,788 justice employees Task 4 – validation of participants.
PWP – Education in the field of time management and court proceedings – case management *PWP – Edukacja w dziedzinie zarządzania czasem i kosztami postępowań sądowych – case management*	2011	2015	4	5,686.19	5,686.19	4,833.27	Strengthening the judiciary through education in the field of time management and the costs of court proceedings include traditional trainings and e-learning. Trainings covers areas like: preparation of expert judges and prosecutors for business cooperation; European standard of efficiency, unity and court management; modern methods of public sector management in justice specification. Trainings are address to judiciary staff (employment is not obligatory to enable participation). Task 1 – Piloting the implementation of modern methods of managing common courts. Task 2 – Piloting effective case management methods Task 3 – Support for case law and improvement of the quality of public services provided to entrepreneurs Task 4 – E-learning training Task 5 – Transnational co-operation.

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Introduction of e-services in the Ministry of Justice *Wprowadzenie e-usług w resorcie sprawiedliwości*	2012	2015	3	3,921.97	3,921.97	3,333.68	The main objective of the project is to make it easier for citizens, companies and other legal entities to gain access to information (e.g. Land Registry) and court services through the use of online registration systems (for example, to facilitate one-day registration of new companies e.g. a limited company, a general partnership and a limited partnership in the National Court Register). This will increase security for business (e.g. in the case of real estate contracts), and will speed up the efficiency of work (e.g. notaries) as well as the courts themselves. The project includes the provision of relevant hardware and software and its putting in place. Task 1 –Launching the service of electronic, one-day registration of limited company in 24-hour mode (S-24) Task 2 – Putting in place electronic services in the information system for courts' clients Task 3 – Introduction of e-services in the area of land registers (electronic access to information contained in the central database of land register, enabling electronic input to the land register).
Implementation of periodic assessments of prosecutors *Wdrożenie oceny okresowej prokuratorów*	2013	2015	2	404.06	404.06	343.45	This project aims to introduce standards for evaluating the prosecutors' work. The main aim is to improve the management of human resources in the prosecutors' offices by putting in place unified criteria for assessing the quality and effectiveness of prosecutors' work. This includes the following tasks: Task 1 – Development of IT tools supporting periodic assessment of prosecutors Task 2 – Training for prosecutors on periodic assessment of prosecutors Task 3 – Publication of the guide Task 4 – Control of prosecutors' offices Task 5 – Training for users of file digitisation systems Task 6 – A conference presenting the standardisation of periodic assessments of prosecutors.

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Centre of Arbitration and Mediation – pilot project *Centrum Arbitrażu i Mediacji – pilotaż*	2014	2015	1	2,418.25	2,418.25	2,055.51	The main purpose of the project was to promote the use of alternatives to judicial forms of solving economic disputes. It included the following tasks: Task 1 – Establish six regional Arbitration and Mediation Centers (CAMs) in partnership with chambers of commerce and universities Task 2 – Ran mediations Task 3 – Disseminating alternative forms of conflict resolution through organising training courses for entrepreneurs, lawyers, mediators and judges about mediations Task 4 – Distribute information about the activities of the centres.
Innovative Economy OP 2007PL051PO001 (ERDF)							
Computerisation of the Land and Mortgage Register departments *Informatyzacja wydziałów ksiąg wieczystych.*	2008	2011	3	5,873.88	5,873.88	4,992.80	The main aim of the project 'Digitalisation of the Land and Mortgage Register Department' is to improve the business environment in the real estate market as well as improving the quality of life by increasing access to the computer registry of land and buildings for individuals and companies. The last remaining 104 divisions of land registers of District Courts in Poland will be digitised. The project included the following Tasks: Task 1 – Completing the process of computerisation of the Land and Mortgage Register Departments of District Courts in Poland and setting up Exhibitions of the Central Information of Land and Mortgage Registers Task 2 – Migration, i.e. the transfer of the content of Land and Mortgage Registers conducted from the existing land registers to the digital land register system within the jurisdiction of the last 104 Land and Mortgage Register Department Task 3 – Standardisation and streamlining of the process of recognition of perpetual lawsuits, which is particularly important for real estate operators and incurring additional costs related to securing mortgages Task 4 – Simplification of the procedures for the issuance of a copy of the Land and Mortgage Register.

Construction of the Ministry of Justice electronic services system, including the launch of services for entrepreneurs and individuals, through electronic access to the departments of the National Court Register, the National Criminal Register, the Office of Judicial and Economic Monitor *Budowa systemu usług elektronicznych MS, w tym uruchomienie usług dla przedsiębiorców i osób fizycznych, poprzez dostęp elektroniczny do wydziałów Krajowego Rejestru Sądowego, Krajowego Rejestru Karnego, Biura Monitora Sądowego i Gospodarczego*	2009	2014	5	6,979.01	6,979.01	5,932.16	The project aims to improve business conditions as well as quality of life. The essence of the project is to provide access to services provided by the Ministry of Justice to private individuals and companies through an electronic information and service platform. The putting in place of the e-platform will include further functional modules in three stages. A separate co-financing agreement is envisaged at each stage. The application concerns the putting in place of the first stage. The whole project is nationwide. Stage I covers the development of an E-Platform of the Ministry of Justice covering: - electronic payments - electronic signatures - electronic delivery - electronic forms - user authentication - integration tools with other administration registers - development of the electronic access module for the Judicial and Economic Monitor Stage II covers: Modernisation of the IT system of the National Court Register in terms of technology with respect to all functionality; Development of the system of electronic access to documents in the National Court Register; Modernisation of electronic access to 27 divisions of the National Court Register and 11 pledge registry departments; Modernisation of Central Information of the National Court Register and Pledge Register. Stage III covers: Electronic access to the National Criminal Register (this is particularly important for entrepreneurs who appear as tenderers in tendering procedures announced by the public administration).

Project name (in EN)*	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR[2]	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Implementation of the electronic protocol in common courts (civil and petty criminal cases). *Wdrożenie protokołu elektronicznego w prawach cywilnych i wykroczeniowych*	2010	2015	5	44,383.96	44,383.96	37,726.36	The aim of the project is to streamline court proceedings by applying modern audio and video recording techniques to court proceedings. The project is primarily intended to provide a technical solution to make recordings. The execution applies to courtrooms throughout Poland. The project included the following Tasks / activities: Task 1 – Purchase and implementation of audio / video kits Task 2 – Archiving and backup Task 3 – Provide computer hardware and software to read files Task 4 – Introduction of electronic signature (hardware, software, distribution) Task 5 – Relevant training for court staff with system support.
Implementation of the digitisation system of the files for preparatory proceedings and the creation of a local and central repository of digital files in the common organisational units of the prosecutor's office. *Wdrożenie systemu digitalizacji akt postępowań przygotowawczych oraz utworzenie lokalnych i centralnego repozytorium akt w postaci cyfrowej w powszechnych jednostkach organizacyjnych prokuratury*	2012	2015	3	12,379.07	12,379,07	10,522.21	The overall objective of the project is to put in place the electronic system at local prosecutors in cities throughout Poland. The aim is to establish an IT infrastructure, including hardware, software and networking solutions, in local prosecutors' offices, to enable the use of the digitisation system to collect, archive and share digital files at the level of prosecutors. This is to ensure that the entire prosecutor's office has tools to increase productivity. The project included the following Tasks / activities: Task 1 – purchase and delivery of hardware and equipment Task 2 – development and implementation of software Task 3 – backup Task 4 – information distribution and training for employees on how to use the software and any appropriate procedures Task 5 – project management.

All of the projects are closed at the time of the study.

In total EUR 121.5 million were spent to implement the projects, while the actual EU contribution was around EUR 103.3 million. Although ESF projects counted for 9 of 13 projects related to justice, they accounted for 45% of total budget spent. The projects implemented from the ERDF were related to the purchase and installation of various IT systems, and therefore the average cost of the project was rather high.[36]

Table 4: Number and budget spent (in thousand EUR) of projects supporting justice, funded by ESF and ERDF in the programming period 2007–2013[37]

Project Name	Number of projects supporting justice	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR
ESF	9	51,892.67	51,892.67	44,108.77
ERDF	4	69,615.93	69,615.93	59,173.54
Both				
TOTAL	13	121,508.61	121,508.61	103,282.31

Project beneficiaries

All projects had only one single beneficiary. The main beneficiary in Poland in the period 2007–2013 was the Ministry of Justice, which implemented 8 out of 13 projects. The Ministry of Justice was particularly active in Innovative Economy OP, under which it implemented three of four projects. Under Human Capital OP the Ministry of Justice implemented five of nine projects.

Other beneficiaries were central institutions that a key role in the Polish justice system:

- National Prosecutor's Office, which implemented two projects: one financed by ESF and one financed by ERDF

- National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office, the only central institution responsible for initial and continuing training of judicial and prosecutorial personnel in Poland, under the supervision of the Minister of Justice. The school implemented two projects under HC OP (ESF).

All three institutions were indicated in programming documents as eligible project beneficiaries, so there was no difference from those mentioned in Task 1.

One project was implemented by the Ministry of Economy (which was renamed and is now the Ministry of Development, catergorised as 'other' below), Department of Improvement of Economic Regulations. The Ministry of Economy did not play any role in the justice system, but the project was focused on the promotion of alternative dispute resolutions as a means to reduce the cost of running enterprises in Poland and it was financed by the ESF, supporting the justice system simultaneously.

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[36] Ministry of Development (2017), List of beneficiaries, http://www.funduszeeuropejskie.2007–2013.gov.pl/NaborWnioskow/listabeneficjentow/Strony/Lista_beneficjentow_FE_31032017.aspx
[37] Ministry of Development (2017), List of beneficiaries, http://www.funduszeeuropejskie.2007–2013.gov.pl/NaborWnioskow/listabeneficjentow/Strony/Lista_beneficjentow_FE_31032017.aspx

Table 5: Number of times the following entities were the beneficiary of a project supporting justice, by Fund

	Relevant ministries	Courts and tribunals	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Registry offices	Regional administration	Specialised training or research institutions	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	5		1				2		1		**9**
ERDF	3		1								**4**
Both											
TOTAL	**8**		**2**				**2**		**1**		**13**

Project activities undertaken related to support to justice

The majority of projects were rather complex and included more than two activities. In total 31 types of activities were undertaken, which gives an average of just over two activities per project, and slightly more activities per project were observed in ESF-funded projects than in ERDF projects.[38]

The most common type of activity undertaken was training. This activity was identified in eight projects (five funded by ESF and three funded by ERDF). In the case of ESF projects, trainings were offered to a broad scope of categories of recipients:

- Judges
- Prosecutors
- Assistant judges and assistant prosecutors
- Other staff of courts and prosecutor's offices
- Staff of the Ministry of Justice and National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office
- Mediators.

In most projects, more than one category of recipients of training were covered. This is particularly prevalent in the case of the projects implemented by the National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office. The only exceptions are projects implemented by the National Prosecutor's Office, in which training was offered only for prosecutors and officials working in prosecutors' offices.

The scope of these trainings was also very broad and included a number of topics, for example:

- development of interpersonal skills
- increase in knowledge of economy
- legal technical training
- active methods of training for justice staff
- legal system in EU countries
- technical legal language training
- mediation and arbitration
- management of courts
- training for prosecutors on periodic assessment of prosecutors.

It should be underlined that in ERDF projects training was treated as a complementary activity, supporting the implementation of new IT solutions.

For the ERDF, another common type of activity related to the digitalisation of court services.

The ERDF financed the following activities in the field of digitalisation:

- Digitalisation of Land and Mortgage Register Departments in Common Courts
- Modernisation of IT system of National Curt Register, easing access to National Court Register
- Enabling electronic access to the National Criminal Register
- Development of an E-Platform of the Ministry of Justice covering: electronic payments, electronic signatures, electronic delivery, electronic forms, user

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[38] Information about projects implemented in the area of justice: https://ms.gov.pl/pl/o-ministerstwie/projekty-europejskie/fundusze-europejskie-w-przestrzeni-wymiaru-sprawiedliwosci/

authentication, integration tools with other administration registers; development of the electronic access module for the Judicial and Economic Monitor

- Implementation and launch of a digital court recording system of court hearings in the common courts.

One project in this area focused on digitalisation of the services of prosecutors' offices, namely the digitisation system of the preparatory proceeding files and creation of local systems of collection, processing and access to digitised files in the public prosecutors' offices.

Important activities in the area of digitalisation were also implemented under the ESF-funded project. The ESF financed digitalisation of services of the Ministry of Justice:

- o Launching electronic methods of registering of three types of companies (S24)

- o Electronic access to Land and Mortgage Register (EKW).

Digitalisation is also closely linked to the purchases of ICT systems (hardware and software). This type of activity was implemented four times: twice in ERDF-funded projects and twice in ESF-funded projects.

Another group of activities related to developing and upgrading business processes in courts. This type of activity was undertaken three times, exclusively in the ESF-funded projects. This category of intervention is in fact relatively broad and included:

- Creation of customer services points in common courts.

- Support for organisational improvement of the structure of courts and organisation of work (diagnosis of organisational structure, implementation of the Central Procurement System for the Common Courts, system of electronic circulation of court documents for selected financial and human resources processes, platform for analytics and statistics, maintenance and development of central information systems for common courts in the area of service management) and Ministry of Justice (implementation of tools supporting human resources management in the Ministry of Justice, such as 'Job descriptions and interim evaluation' platform).

- Improvement of management of common courts – development and implementation of computerised accounting and human resources management system, and development of electronic system of cases monitoring.

The category 'other' relates to information and education activities addressed to society, in order to improve knowledge about the justice system (dissemination of information on justice system, alternative dispute resolution, organisation of customer service points). All types of activities undertaken in the frame of projects were in line with programming documents, analysed in section 2.3.1.

Table 6: Number of times a type of activity was undertaken as part of a project supporting justice, by Fund[39]

	Training	Activities relating to ADR/ODR	Developing/upgrading business processes at courts	Developing/upgrading HR management processes within the judiciary	Introduction of case management system	Digitalisation of court services	Purchase of ICT systems (hardware and software)	Putting in place/ upgrading the cooperation and communication within the judiciaries	Development and circulation of best practices	Evaluations and studies	Support to reform initiatives	Upgrading physical infrastructure at courts	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	5	2	3	4	0	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	**24**
ERDF	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
Both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**8**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**31**

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[39] Information about projects implemented in the area of justice: https://ms.gov.pl/pl/o-ministerstwie/projekty-europejskie/fundusze-europejskie-w-przestrzeni-wymiaru-sprawiedliwosci/

Project final recipient related to support to justice

The analysed projects included on average at least two types of final recipients and, on average, a greater number of final recipients was indicated in the projects implemented under HC OP, while this figure was slightly lower in the projects implemented within the IE OP.

For the ESF the most common final recipients were courts followed by the Ministry of Justice. For the ERDF, the most common final recipient were also courts, benefiting from digitalisation and the acquisition of IT. In the category of 'others' most often there were lawyers, mediators and entrepreneurs. Types of final recipients in the projects were in line with programming documents identified in Task 1.

Table 7: Number of times the following entities were the final recipient of a project supporting justice, by Fund[40]

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	6	5	1		4			2		**18**
ERDF	2	1			1					**4**
Both										
TOTAL	**8**	**6**	**1**		**5**			**2**		**22**

Project outputs, results and impacts related to support to justice

For the projects implemented under HC OP, indicators were not categorised as output, result or impact indicators, but were presented in projects' documentation only as indicators. Therefore, project indicators had to be categorised by the researcher on the basis of definitions agreed for this project. The most common were output indicators. Results indicators were used less often and impact indicators were very rare. Impact indicators were not identified at the project level.

In case of the HC OP the most important output indicator related to number of persons participating in training (see Table 8). It should be noted here that data provided at the project level is not comparable to output indicators provided at the programme level. The most important output indicator at the programme level refers to number of judicial staff trained to improve the effectiveness of economic justice who have completed projects, which achieved a value of 6,196, but this is a much narrower category than the two indicator categories used below.

Another output indicator refers to the number of computers or licensed software purchased. The next indicator refers to number of courts supported to implement new tools/system/measures, and the most important contribution to this indicator is the creation of customer service points in 92 courts.

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[40] Information about projects implemented in the area of justice: https://ms.gov.pl/pl/o-ministerstwie/projekty-europejskie/fundusze-europejskie-w-przestrzeni-wymiaru-sprawiedliwosci/
Ministry of Development (2017), List of beneficiaries, http://www.funduszeeuropejskie.2007-2013.gov.pl/NaborWnioskow/listabeneficjentow/Strony/Lista_beneficjentow_FE_31032017.aspx

The projects implemented under HC OP also contributed to digitalisation of court services. Under the HC OP the Land and Mortgage Register was digitalised. And additionally, three services for electronic registration of three types of companies were developed.

The projects implemented under Innovative Economy OP had different outputs, mostly related to digitalisation of services. Therefore, the most important output indicator refers to number of purchased computers or software, which is part of digitalisation of services and in particular of computerisation of the Land and Mortgage Register departments in district courts (in total 104 district courts were computerised). Outputs of other projects under IE OP were also related to the modernisation and development of two national registers, the National Court Register and National Criminal Register. It can be added that an important output was the development of e-services in the Ministry of Justice (electronic payments, electronic signatures, electronic delivery, electronic forms, user authentication, integration tools with other administration registers; development of the electronic access module for the Judicial and Economic Monitor).[41]

An important project implemented under IE OP related to the implementation and launch of a digital court recording system of court hearings in the common courts. The main output of this project is the 2,179 courtrooms where digital court recording have been implemented and 507 courtrooms equipped with videoconference system. In total 2,223 courtrooms were equipped in 296 locations.[42]

Another important output relates to number of staff participating in trainings, which was usually intended to ensure skills necessary to properly implement new, digitalised services.

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[41] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.
[42] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.

Table 8: Project output indicators and data[43]

Indicator Group	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available	N=
Human Capital OP for 2007–2013					
PA 5 'Good governance ' *5.3 'Support for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy'*					
No. of staff participating in training	person	N/A	1,650	1,619	4
No. of judges, prosecutors and non-judge court staff participating in training related to quality or efficiency or independence of justice	Person	N/A	32,170	34,287	13
No. of computers or licensed software purchased	Item	N/A	662	630	6
No of courts supported to implement new tools/systems/measures	item	N/A	90	92	1
No. of courts receiving support to introduce ICT tools for case management and communication between courts and parties	item	N/A	46	46	1
No. of digitised registers supported for development/improvement	item	N/A	2	2	2
Innovative Economy OP					
PA 7 'Information society – development of electronic administration'					
No. of staff participating in training	person	N/A	13,600	14,443	2
No. of digitised registers supported for development/improvement	item	N/A	1	1	1
No of courts supported to implement new tools/systems/measures	item	N/A	208	208	2
No. of computers or licensed software purchased	item	N/A	22,627	22,627	13

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[43] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.

Indicators that cannot be categorised refer to a number of issues, but the most important group seems to refer to electronic services launched thanks to the programme, e.g. e-payments, or to the new solutions which are implemented in the justice system, e.g. uniform accounting rules.

For HC OP (ESF) the most important results referred to the acquisition of knowledge and skills by staff of justice system (categorised below as No. of staff who have improved their professional competence).

Another result indicator (which is not included in Table 9 as the indicator did not fit the study categorisation) was the establishment of customer service points in 92 courts and the pilot implementation of good practices in the field of court management in 60 courts. An important result and impact relates also to the digitalised Land and Mortgage Register, which was implemented under HC OP. It was expected that 10% of copies of the Land Register could be obtained electronically, while the actual number achieved was 22%. Another important result of ESF intervention is the implementation of electronic registration of a limited liability company, which reduced the number of hours needed to register an entity to the National Court Register from the moment the claim is filed electronically to 1.3 hours (and target value was 24 hours). This allowed for significant reduction of average time needed for registration of limited liability company from 168 to 31 hours (however, the achieved value is still above the target, which was 24 hours).[44]

For the IE OP, the most important result refers to number of land register departments in which the new electronic system of the Land and Mortgage Register was implemented, namely 347 (this indicator is not included in Table 9 as it did not fit the study indicator category). Another result is the implementation of a digital court recording system of court hearings in the common courts; 2,267 courtrooms in 340 courts are now equipped with the new system (see Table 9). Digitalisation also includes modernisation of two national registers: the National Court Register and the National Criminal Register. Modernisation allowed the integration of these two registers and improved, electronic access to data stored.[45]

Table 9: Result/ impact indicators and data[46]

Indicator Group	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available	N =
Human Capital Operational Programme for 2007–2013					
PA 5 'Good governance ' *5.3 'Support for the Implementation of the Lisbon Strategy*					
No. of judges, prosecutors and non-judge court staff trained			9,048	15,362	3
No. of staff who have improved their professional competence			420	420	1
Innovative Economy Operational Programme					
PA 7 'Information society – development of electronic administration'					
No. of supported courts which fully implemented new tools/systems/measures	item		296	340	1

Results indicators that cannot be categorised refer, inter alia, to users of implemented solutions, tools, etc. One example is computerisation of the Land and Mortgage Register. In this case, results indicators refer to a share of all copies of the Land Register obtained by electronic means or a number of migrated land registers located in 104 departments of

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[44] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.
[45] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.
[46] Information from projects' application form and final payment claims.

land register courts. Other groups of result indicators refer to number of e-services implemented and number of users of these services.

Evaluation of projects implemented by the National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office showed that provided training was assessed as very useful, and the quality as excellent. The evaluation did not measure the impact of training on courts' functioning.[47]

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[47] Ministerstwo Sprawiedilwości (2011) Ewaluacjao szkoleń w projekcieu: 'PWP Edukacja w dziedzinie zarządzania czasem i kosztami postępowań sądowych – case management', Warsaw.

2.4. Relevant programme output and result indicators

The distinction between result indicators and output indicators is not always clear and in the programming documents these two categories are often mixed. Additionally, no specific indicators relating to justice were reported for the ERDF.

2.4.1. Programme indicators

OP Innovative Economy – ERDF

The OP does not include any justice-related indicators.

OP Human Capital – ESF

In most cases target values of output and results indicators have been achieved or even exceeded. In terms of output indicators, the most important ones relate to number of judicial staff trained to improve the effectiveness of economic justice. In terms of results indicators the most evident success relates to a decrease in the average waiting time for business registration for limited liability companies. The indicator, which is particularly important, but has not been achieved, is the average length of civil and economic proceedings pending in the ordinary and simplified proceedings. However, it should be underlined here that there is no clear causal linkage between output and result indicators.

Table 10: Reported output indicators[48]

Code	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Target value	Last reported value (end of 2015)
N/A	Number of judicial staff trained to improve the effectiveness of economic justice who have completed projects under Priority	person	0	6,000	6,196
N/A	Number of customer service points in the courts created with the support of the ESF	unit	0	80	92
N/A	The number of managerial staff of courts participating in management training	person	0	300	312
N/A	Number of court registry services implemented, available electronically	unit	0	4	4
N/A	Number of implemented solutions aimed at improving case management	unit	0	6	4
N/A	Number of trained prosecutors carrying out periodic and subject evaluations	person	0	2,400	2,110

[48] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.

Table 11: Reported results indicators[49]

Code	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Target value	Last reported value (end of 2015)
N/A	Average waiting time for business registration for limited liability companies	hours	168 hr	24 hr	31.2 hr
N/A	Average length of civil and economic proceedings pending in the ordinary and simplified proceedings	month	8.5	5.6	10.5
N/A	percentage of courts in which the managerial model was implemented	%	0%	100%	100%
N/A	percentage of civil and economic cases conducted electronically[50]	%	0%	15%	39.8%
N/A	percentage of organisational units of public prosecutors in which uniform criteria of quality and efficiency of work were implemented	%	0%	15%	22%

Table 12: Summary table programme indicators

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
Number of judicial staff trained to improve the effectiveness of economic justice who have completed projects under Priority	person	OP Human Capital – ESF
Number of customer service points in the courts created with the support of the ESF	unit	OP Human Capital – ESF
The number of managerial staff of courts participating in management training	person	OP Human Capital – ESF
Number of court registry services implemented, available electronically	unit	OP Human Capital – ESF
Number of implemented solutions aimed at improving case management	unit	OP Human Capital – ESF
Number of trained prosecutors carrying out periodic and subject evaluations	person	OP Human Capital – ESF
Average waiting time for business registration for limited liability companies	hours	OP Human Capital – ESF
Average length of civil and economic proceedings pending in the ordinary and simplified proceedings	month	OP Human Capital – ESF
Percentage of courts in which the managerial model was implemented	%	OP Human Capital – ESF
Percentage of civil and economic cases conducted electronically[51]	%	OP Human Capital – ESF

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[49] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.
[50] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.
[51] Ministry of Development (2017), Final Annual Implementation Report of KED OP, Warsaw.

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
percentage of organisational units of Public prosecutors in which uniform criteria of quality and efficiency of work were implemented	%	OP Human Capital – ESF

2.4.2. Annex XXIII data

There is no information on Annex XXIII data.

Table 13: Annex XXIII output indicators and data

Annex XXXIII output indicator	Project (or OP) indicator relates to	Priority axis indicator relates to	Reported value
Total number of participants			
Employed participants			
Participants with tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6)			

2.5. Budget information

Overall budget information for projects supporting the justice system funded through the ESF and ERDF was generally available. However, there is no universally accepted taxonomy for project budget owners to classify budgets according to type of activity or final recipient. Moreover, many projects involve multiple activities and/or multiple final recipients. Whether and how budgets for these complex projects are analysed by activity or final recipient varies across project owners and countries. This militates against using reported data to make meaningful comparisons between projects and Member States.

For the purpose of this study, the researchers have therefore created a high-level taxonomy in order to enable an analysis of budget allocations for activities and final recipients of the identified projects funded through the ESF and ERDF supporting the justice system. Information from interviews and documents has been used to apply this taxonomy and allocate budgets based on the main focus of the projects as well as the final recipients.

In cases where it has not been possible to determine budget allocations for projects with **multiple final recipients**, these have been classified as 'multiples' (further details and explanations have been provided in the text below). Where a project had **multiple activities** and/or included activities which did not fall under one of the focus categories, the categorisation of that project reflects its aim and not necessarily all individual activities undertaken in the context of this project. This approach is further explained in the Final Report.

Table 14: Budget spent in thousand EUR by project focus category undertaken

	Improving internal processes	Digitalisation & ICT	Training & Raising awareness	Research and evaluation	Activities related to ADR/ODR	Upgrading physical infrastructure	No information available
ESF	31,756.47	3,921.97	13,795.98		2,418.25		
ERDF		69,615.93					
Both							
TOTAL	**31,756.47**	**73,537.90**	**13,795.98**		**2,418.25**		

Most of the budget spent in Poland went towards activities with a focus on digitalisation, with the vast majority from the ERDF (the only activity focus for that fund). Regarding the ESF, the main project activity focus was 'Improving internal processes', followed by 'Training and Raising awareness', 'Digitalisation & ICT' and 'Activities related to ADR/ODR'.

Table 15: Budget spent in thousand EUR by final recipient category

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Multiple
ESF		11,835.87			404.06					39,652.75
ERDF	50,257.84	6,979.01			12,379.07					
Both										
TOTAL	**50,257.84**	**18,814.88**			**12,783.13**					**39,652.75**

The main final recipients of the funding in Poland were courts and tribunals under the ERDF. Under the ESF, the majority of the projects had multiple final recipients, including the employees of different levels of courts, Ministry of Justice staff, prosecutors and land registry offices.

3. Funding Period 2014–2020

3.1. The needs of the Member State relating to the national justice system

Although a sound, comprehensive analysis of needs of the justice system was supposed to be funded during the 2007–2013 period, no relevant, comprehensive documents, providing in-depth analysis, could be identified at this stage of the research. The absence of such analysis was also identified in the evaluation of the support for the justice system in the 2014–2020 period.[52] In addition, ex-ante evaluations did not analyse the needs of the justice system[53] [54] and, although analyses of different aspects of the justice system in Poland do exist, they are only focused on specific aspects. For example, an analysis of potential usage of the information by the public sector of Poland showed that access to such data would be critical for the economy, but the main conclusion was that improving access to data stored in the Ministry of Justice would require legal changes.[55] CSRs for the current programming period do not make a reference to justice system needs.

The review of strengths and weaknesses of the Polish justice system is provided in the 'Strategy for the modernisation of the area of justice'. This document, adopted in 2014, was prepared as a background for ESIF Funds for the 2014–2020 period. Table 16 presents the main weaknesses identified in the area of justice.

Table 16: Weaknesses of justice system identified in the 'Strategy of the area of justice'[56]

Area	Weakness
Judiciary	• Lack of standardisation of centres of services for clients • The lack of a system of unpaid legal aid at the pre-trial stage makes it difficult to investigate legitimate rights and claims by the poorest social groups. • Increased arrears in the core categories of cases • Wide range of the jurisdiction of courts and judges • High number of appeals lodged • Unused potential for electronic contact with the citizen • Workload disparities • Lack of consolidation of information systems in the judiciary • Low level of public confidence in the profession of judge • Disparity of legal and non-law knowledge among judges • Insufficient use of economies of scale in the financial management of the judiciary • Unused micro managerial management model • The lack of benchmarking in the preparation of financial plans • Diversification of unit costs in groups of courts with similar characteristics
Prosecutors' offices	• Low usage of electronic communication • Poor external communication (image, media contacts) • Low level of standardisation in the delivery office and customer service • Long-term appointment process for individual prosecutor posts • The long-term nature of some preparatory proceedings • Inadequate activity in the proposed adversarial process of the prosecutor's activity before the court • Poor internal and external communication • Lack of standardisation of officials' positions and ratings • Low level of specialist competence among prosecutors • Uneven workload • Inadequate qualification of officials and other staff in customer service • There is no possibility of shaping the internal structure of the prosecution and there is a lack of cohesion between the jurisdiction areas of the courts and the public prosecutor's office

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[52] Ministry of Development (2017), Evaluation of ESF's impact on achieving good governance goals within KED OP; First Report on indicators, Warsaw.
[53] Ministry of Regional Development (2013), Ex-ante Evaluation of Operational Programme concerning Digital Development, Warsaw.
[54] Ministry of Regional Development (2013), Ex-ante Evaluation of KED OP, Warsaw.
[55] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2015), The market for digital content, services and content based on the re-use of public sector information (ISP) in Poland: current status, development perspectives, main barriers, recommendations for support from European funds, Warsaw.
[56] Ministry of Justice (2014), Strategy of the area of justice, Warsaw.

Area	Weakness
	• Lack of consolidation of administrative and financial services and uniform accounting and human resources • Lack of budget autonomy and management control • Problems with obtaining premises for individuals and equipping them properly • Lack of standardisation of unit costs
Prison services	• Inadequate accommodation compared to the growing population of prisoners • Insufficient number of people affected by social re-integration (due to the structure of the population of prisoners) • A negative image of service resulting from perception of service through historical past, media sensationalism, low social awareness of the tasks and realities of pris,on service • Not applying the scale effect in the field of specialisation and improving the efficiency of rehabilitation and protection processes • Unification of protective processes, depending on the type and type of prison • Inconsistencies in technical and electronic systems used to protect individuals • Low level of specialist competence • Lack of integrated IT system • Problems in obtaining specialist, highly qualified staff (e.g. engineers, doctors, lawyers) • High levels of stress and high risk of professional burnout • Low share of investment and repair expenditures in prison budget • Low level of prison budget consolidation. Not using the scale effect • High share of fixed costs in prison budget • High cost of prison healthcare
National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office	• Diagnosis of training needs that does not translate into a training offer (especially in the area of specialist skills – unlawful) • No sense of impact of justice community on the training programme; closed training model • Low level of use of electronic tools for communication with customers • Programming a training plan in a very formalised model • The Programme Board's inadequate teacher appraisal system • There is no official opportunity to create multi-annual training plans • Level of training centre equipment • No internal computer network (intranet) • Lack of uniform concept of professional development of the judicial staff • The disproportion of the budget to the training needs • Lack of multi-annual financing perspective • Budget based on annual budget

The needs of the justice system were also presented in the Partnership Agreement (PA), in which three key needs were identified:

- development of skills of employees of justice in the area of economy, finance, etc.;
- improving access to e-services; and
- better allocation of resources.[57]

A specific assessment of the main needs of the justice system is available for the Digital Poland OP, where the main needs of the justice system in the context of digitalisation were identified as follows:

- Providing an electronic tool to assist the courts and enable the submission of pleadings in civil proceedings, including electronic attachments (evidence), and providing court participants and plenipotentiaries with electronic communications of letters and rulings during proceedings.
- Implementing electronic case files to create fully electronic court records available to both judges and attorneys via the Internet.
- Computerisation of court hearings involving the recording of audio/video in civil cases, petty offences and on procedural matters (e.g. interviewing witnesses, experts and parties, providing distance with the use of videoconferencing systems etc.).[58]

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[57] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014), Programming of the 2014–2020 financial perspective – Partnership Agreement, Warsaw.
[58] Ministry of Regional Development, Diagnosis for the Operational Programme Poland Digital 2014–2020.

Information about justice needs is also provided by the evaluation of the support for public administration under the KED OP. According to this study, the main challenges of the justice system are as follows:

- The length of civil and commercial cases – the average duration is over 200 days.
- Strong variation between courts in the length of cases; this may be a result of inadequate allocation of resources (the longest time needed for civil and commercial cases is reported in the biggest cities, like Warsaw or Gdańsk) or differences in the organisation of work in courts.
- Another important factor contributing to the length of cases is work overload. This refers particularly to judges, who are obliged to conduct many time-consuming administrative tasks.
- Another factor is the insufficient usage of alternative dispute resolution methods, such as mediation or arbitration. This can result from inadequate skills on the part of employees of the justice system, insufficient incentives to use such methods, and insufficient professionalisation of mediators.
- There has been some difficulty with the insufficient digitalisation of the justice system, particularly in the underdevelopment of IT tools supporting case management in courts.[59]

The OPs for this programming period present several needs related to the justice system. The main conclusions are as follows:

- lengthy proceedings resulting from imprecise regulations and limited human resources in justice often lead to deterioration of the situation of entrepreneurs pursuing their claims in courts;
- improvement is required in the preparation of justice services (courts and prosecutors) in areas of: customer service, management, work organisation, human resource management, use of IT systems as well as economics (there is a need to make decisions in line with the economic, and not only literal, intent of the rules);
- there should be increased use of ADR.[60]

3.2. Planning stage: The extent to which the Member State programmed support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

3.2.1. High-level objectives related to justice set in the programming documents

During the 2014–2020 programming period, the Polish justice system is supported both by the ESF and the ERDF. Support by the ERDF is provided under the Digital Poland OP (DP OP). Details are presented in the table below:[61]

Digital Poland OP – ERDF[62]

OP name in English	OP Digital Poland
CCI	2014PL16RFOP002
Relevant funds for the OP	ERDF
Total OP budget (EC and national contribution) EUR million	EUR 2,498.7 million
PA 2 'E-government and open government'	EUR 1,122 million
Measure 2.1 'High availability and quality of public e-services'	EUR 815 million

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[59] Ministry of Development (2017), Evaluation of ESF's impact on achieving good governance goals within KED OP; First Report on indicators, Warsaw.
[60] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014), Knowledge Education Development OP, Warsaw.
[61] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[62] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

As with the previous programming period, justice is one of several areas in which support is provided under the area of public administration. Therefore none of the objectives, expected results, outputs, impacts or indicators relate explicitly to justice, but they are related to public administration in general.

Planned beneficiaries:

- Governmental entities, entities subordinated to, or supervised by, governmental entities
- Courts and prosecutors' offices.[63]

Planned activities, which are likely to include justice support, cover:

- digitalisation of new services;
- improvement of the functionality and e-maturity of existing services;
- creation of conditions for new services, i.e. due to modernisation and ensuring interoperability of public registers and ensuring safety of communication and information systems; and
- the optimisation of infrastructure expenditure due to the use of cloud computing technology.[64]

Planned target groups:

- Entrepreneurs and citizens benefiting directly or indirectly from implemented or upgraded public e-services
- Entities performing public tasks.[65]

An evaluation plan of this OP exists, but it does not include any reference to justice.

ESF support for the justice system was planned in the context of the Knowledge Education Development OP (KED OP), Investment priority 11i, Priority Axis 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education', Measure 2.17 'Effective Justice'.

Knowledge Education Development OP – ESF[66]

OP name in English	OP Knowledge Education Development
CCI	2014PL05M9OP001
Relevant funds for the OP	ESF
Total OP budget (EC and national contribution) EUR million	EUR 4,438 million
PA 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education'	EUR 877.6 million
Measure 2.17 'Effective justice'	EUR 55 million

Specific objectives include:

1. Improving management and communication processes in the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's office;

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[63] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[64] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[65] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[66] Ministry of Development (2016), Detailed description of priority axis of Digital Poland OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

2. Improving the quality of judgments and increasing the effectiveness of their enforcement.

Planned beneficiaries:

Common courts, non-governmental organisations, social partners, entrepreneurs, higher education institutions, academic units, National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution, National Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Office of Competition and Consumer Protection, research units.[67]

The list of **planned activities** in the Detailed Description of the Priority Axis for KED OP[68] is long and detailed. In practice, each line corresponds to a specific project or set of projects. The full list of types of activities is as follows:

- Training for judges, officials and other employees in common courts, prosecutors, officials and other employees of the common prosecutor's organisational units and the Ministry of Justice supporting the implementation of human resources management models, finance, information and communication, IT services, management control and customer service;
- Introduction of a financial management model of prosecutor's organisational units based on budgeting processes and results;
- Development of a methodology for managing specific categories of cases to support the prosecutor at the pre-trial and trial stages;
- Elaboration of standards of work of Public Prosecutor's administrative staff – periodical evaluation system and description and evaluation of posts;
- Development of a tool to study the impact of legislative changes on court and prosecution practice and identify training needs;
- Creation and development of service centres for financial and human resources management, service management and information technology management in the general judiciary;
- Implementation of standards and procedures for the service of the interested party in the common courts;
- Implementation of standards and procedures of the distribution offices in the prosecutor's organisational units;
- Creation and development of customer service offices in the courts;
- Training and postgraduate studies for judges, officials and other employees in the common courts; prosecutors, officials and other employees of common organisational units of the prosecutor's office in the field of commercial law, business mediation, computer forensics, consumer protection, combating and preventing economic crime and Treasury, intellectual property law, bankruptcy law
- Creation and modernisation of central court registers;
- Creation of Mediation and Arbitration Centres and standardisation of existing centres;
- Creation and Support of the Digital Platform for Alternative Dispute Resolution of Consumer Disputes;
- The launch and support the functioning of the alternative dispute resolution centre for consumers;
- Training for participants in the ADR digital dispute resolution platform, ADR's new ADR, Internet dispute resolution system.[69]

The activities can be grouped into four broad categories:

- streamlining the work of the courts;

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[67] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[68] This is an official document, specific for Poland. Such document is prepared for each OP and provides detailed information about planned types of activities, outputs etc. The list of planned types of activities is strongly correlated with the list of projects, but they are not identical.
[69] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

- construction of central judiciary registers;
- the efficiency of the prosecutor's units; and
- improving the competence of judges and prosecutors.

Expected outputs:

- judicial staff supported by management and communication support;
- common services centres for courts funded by the ESF;
- customer service offices in Courts and Offices in organisational units of public prosecutors supported by the ESF;
- judicial staff covered by training support in the field of civil and commercial law;
- central court registers co-financed by the ESF;
- newly created or existing Arbitration and Mediation Centres co-financed by the ESF; and
- a functioning consumer dispute resolution (ADR) digital platform.[70]

Expected results:

- 712 courts and organisational units of the public prosecutor's office, where improvements in management and communication have been implemented;
- 12,707 judicial staff who have raised civil and economic jurisdiction skills;
- 3 centralised legal registers created and modernised;
- 16 Arbitration and Mediation Centres functioning for 2 years after project completion on the basis of uniform standards of operation;
- 10,000 cases received through the ADR Platform for alternative dispute resolution.[71]

Planned target groups:

- Common courts
- Public prosecutor's offices
- Public administration offices
- Public administration workers.[72]

Annual action plans were prepared for the Action 2.17. They provide detailed information about individual projects and therefor will be analysed during Task 2.

An Evaluation Plan of KED OP 2014–2020 exists, but does not include information on justice.

Monitoring Committee decisions exist and were reviewed, but did not include any information on justice.

According to the 'Demarcation line between national and regional programmes', the official document published by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Development which describes the division of areas of intervention between national and regional programmes, support to the justice system as part of good governance can only be financed at the national level (Knowledge Education Development OP) and not at the regional level (under regional OPs). Investments in the IT capacity of public institutions, including justice, which require investment on a bigger scale than one region, can also only be financed under a national OP (Digital Economy) and cannot be financed at the regional level (under regional OPs). Therefore, support to the justice system in Poland can only be financed at the national

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[70] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[71] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[72] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

level and not at the regional level. Thus, regional OPs cannot include any reference to justice systems.[73]

3.2.2. Planned projects listed in the programming documents aiming to support justice

Apart from the Annual action plans, none of the programming documents (NSRF, OP, etc.) included information on individual planned projects that support the justice system.

3.3. **Implementation stage:** Support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

Due to the delay in starting the new financial period, only a few projects have started in this programming period.

3.3.1. Support to the justice system: reported at programme level

ERDF

Projects related to the justice system were selected in two calls for proposal, launched by the IB: Project Centre Digital Poland. The calls were organised in the frame of Measure 2.1: 'High availability and quality of public e-services' of Digital Poland OP and were addressed to public institutions. Therefore numerous selection criteria concerned quality of planned public e-services. One selection criterion rewarded projects implemented in several areas, including justice. None of them directly related solely to the justice system. Examples of selection criteria are presented in the box below:

Project assumptions are consistent with the identified needs of service stakeholders (yes / no).

Design and construction of services will be based on user-oriented design methods (0–15 points)
The project will address the needs identified in the strategic document for the thematic area (yes / no).
The necessity of implementing the project results from the obligations imposed by European Union law (0–3 points)
The project falls into one of the priority thematic areas identified in DP OP (0–10 points)
The project was included in the Territorial Contract (0–3 points)
The project implements clearly defined, socially important goals, expressed by measurable indicators (yes / no)
The project is service-oriented (yes / no)
Services implemented under the project will be widely used (0,3,6,9,12,15 points) – only for project type I. Creation or development of public e-services (A2B, A2C)
E-public services using A2A e-services implemented under the project will be widely used (0.3, 6.9, 12.15 points) – only for project type II. Creation or development of intangible services (A2A) necessary for functioning
Public e-services
Highly e-matured services (0.5, 10 points) will be provided within the project - only for project type I. Creation or development of public e-services (A2B, A2C)
The material scope and structure of expenditure are adequate for the purposes of the program and the project
For the project, a cost-benefit analysis was made (yes / no).
The project is characterised by a high economic return (0.3, 6.9, 12.15 points)
The applicant presented an analysis of business processes related to the provision of services (yes / no).
The implementation of the project will optimise the business processes and reduce the burden on stakeholders (0, 5, 12 points).

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[73] Ministry of Infrastructure and Development (2014), Demarcation line between national and regional programmes, Warsaw.

The project provides horizontal solution for the administration for optimising the use of infrastructure, restoring public records and ensuring their interoperability, or securing IT systems (0–12 points)

The applicant has examined whether the services covered by the project will process the public information and provide such data (yes / no).

The project will provide public sector information with significant reuse potential (0.5,10 points)

The project is implemented in accordance with interoperability requirements (yes / no). (It has been demonstrated that all ICT systems within the project will be implemented in accordance with interoperability requirements arising, inter alia, from the Ordinance of the Council of Ministers of 12 April 2012 on National Interoperability Frameworks, minimum requirements for public registers and exchange of information in the form of Electronic and minimum requirements for teleinformatic systems

The design is feasible in a given range, time and cost (yes / no)

The effects of project implementation are ensured by organisational, technical and financial sustainability (yes / no).

The project is implemented in accordance with the project management methodology (yes / no).

Telecommunication systems implemented within the project will ensure data security (yes / no)

Authentication methods are adequate for the purpose and scope of the project (yes / no)

Complementarity of the project with other projects implemented at central and regional level (yes / no)

According to the evaluation of the selection criteria, they allow for the selection of projects that fit the purpose of the OP and, although the system of selection is complex, it is appropriate.[74] On the other hand, another analysis of the first call for proposal underlined the poor quality of submitted projects, which can be proven by the ratio of projects selected to project submitted (39 projects submitted and 13 projects selected and additionally 7 projects approved in the appeal procedure; however, the one project of the Ministry of Justice submitted was also selected). This analysis also criticised the general approach to digitalisation of public services, referring to the example of the Ministry of Justice project 'Implementation of the electronic protocol in common courts (civil and petty offences cases)'. The project is a continuation of the project implemented during the 2007–2013 financial perspective; however, the unit cost of equipping the courtroom in the new project is 77% higher than in the earlier project.[75.]

The Annual Implementation Report for 2014–2015 does not provide any information about projects relating to justice, due to delays in launching the programme. Also, no evaluations relating to justice have been conducted.

Therefore, the scope of support relating to justice can only be discussed on the basis of projects accepted and will be developed during the second phase of the assignment.

ESF

All ESF projects are assessed on the basis of general and specific selection criteria. General selection criteria for ESF projects are presented below:

Formal criteria

- Financial potential of the Applicant and Partner (if applicable)

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[74] Ministry of Development (2017), Evaluation of the project selection system under the Operational Programme Poland Digital for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[75] D. Nowakowski, B. Klinger (2015), 'Rozstrzygnięcie pierwszego konkursu na dofinansowanie projektów informatycznych z Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa (POPC) Działanie 2.1 'Wysoka dostępność i jakość e-usług publicznych', Warszawa.

- The applicant and Partner (if applicable) are not excluded from the opportunity to receive funding from the European Union

Substantive criteria

- Assessment of compliance of the project with the relevant specific objective of the Priority Investment, including:
  - an indication of the specific objective of the Priority Investment, which will contribute to the achievement of the project,
  - determine how to measure the achievement of the objective,
  - the setting of objective achievement indicators – result and output indicators, units of measurement of indicators,
  - define baseline and target values of result indicator,
  - determine the value of the target output indicator associated with the results indicator,
  - determine how and on what basis objective achievement indicators will be measured (determine the source of verification / data acquisition to measure the rate and frequency of measurement).
- Indication of the main objective of the project and a description of how the project will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective of the Priority Investment.
- The selection of the target group – individuals and / or institutions, including:
  - the needs and expectations of the participants in the context of the support to be provided under the project
    barriers faced by the project participants,
  - method of recruiting participants, including what criteria will be used by the Applicant in recruitment, taking into account the division between male and female and the issue of ensuring accessibility for people with disabilities.
- The risk of not achieving the objectives of the project (for projects where the proposed amount requested is equal to or exceeds PLN 2 million), including a description of:
  - situation, the occurrence of which makes it difficult or impossible to achieve the target value of result indicator
  - how to identify the occurrence of such a situation (incident risk)
  - actions to be taken to prevent the occurrence of the risks and how these actions can be taken to minimise the consequences of risk.
- The selection of tasks and their description in the context of achieving the targets/ indicators of the project
- The involvement of potential applicants and partners (if applicable), including in particular the following information:
  - financial resources which applicant and partners will contribute to the project (if applicable);
  - human potential applicants and partners (if applicable) and how it is used on the project (the key persons who will be committed to the project and their planned function in the project);
  - technical potential, including hardware and housing conditions of the applicant and partners (if applicable) and how it is used on the project.
- The experience of the applicant and partners, which will translate into a project, in relation to:
  - area where the project will be implemented;
  - target group to which support will be directed;
  - territory to which the project will apply;
  - and an indication of the institution which can confirm the social potential of applicants and partners (if applicable).
- Project management.
- Correctness of preparation of project budget, including:
  - eligibility of expenditure
  - the necessity of spending for the project and its objectives
  - rationality and efficiency of project expenditure
  - accuracy of the description of lump sums (if applicable)

o compliance with the standard and the market prices set out in the rules of the competition
o formal accounting correctness of preparation of project budget.[76]

In the frame of the KED OP, four calls for proposals were closed and resulted in six selected projects, concerning training and postgraduate studies for judges and prosecutors.

Additionally, one project of the Ministry of Justice was accepted, which focused on the development and implementation of standards of services for clients in court (in customer service offices).

All of the projects supporting justice started in 2016, therefore the Annual Implementation Report for 2016 does not provide any information about activities, outputs and results.

In 2016, the interim evaluation of the actions in the area of good governance was conducted and Measure 2.17: 'Effective justice system' was included. As projects had already started under this measure, the evaluation focused on potential impact of planned and started projects on the position of Poland in the context of the Justice Scoreboard. The main conclusion was that planned activities will have limited impact on this, as they do not properly address the main barriers to an effective justice system. The main conclusions are as follows:

- Organisational changes in courts may have little effect on reducing court proceedings. There was insufficient emphasis on identifying, evaluating and disseminating solutions that have proven themselves in well-functioning courts in Poland and abroad (with better judicial proceedings). The most important solutions concern active management of court cases.
- There are no efforts to support the limitation of the workload of judges – the ESF cannot intervene directly here, but PO WER funds can be used to seek solutions.
- The activities related to the dissemination of mediation can have certain effects, particularly in consumer and business matters. However, more emphasis should be placed on developing systemic solutions so that the system provides incentives to use mediation for all process participants. ESF resources could also be used to develop and implement solutions for the professionalisation of mediators.
- In the case of raising competences in the organisation and management of the courts, greater emphasis should be placed on cross-linking and strengthening mutual learning mechanisms and focusing on areas related to the effectiveness of the courts. This is the most effective method of raising the competence of professionals.
- In the case of specialisation of judicial staff, it is necessary to seek continuous improvement of the competence of those who have decided to specialise in the areas concerned and to provide them with organisational opportunities for specialisation.
- Regarding the effectiveness of the judiciary, activities related to the modernisation and the construction of registers may have a positive impact, as they require taking into account the planning and implementation of users' expectations.[77]

Monitoring Committee decisions exist and were reviewed, but did not include any information on the implementation of support to justice under this OP.

3.3.2. Support to the justice system: reported at project level (Task 2)

During the current period, under KED OP, priority axis 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education' Measure 2.17 'Effective justice', there have been calls for proposal specifically for projects related to the justice system. The Ministry of Justice plays the role of IB for this Measure and is responsible for project selection. Each

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[76] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[77] Ministry of Development (2017), Evaluation of ESF's impact on achieving good governance goals within KED OP; First Report on indicators, Warsaw.

call has been highly specified and therefore usually only one project was selected or, when the call was divided into several parts, one project per part of the call. This approach was used particularly in projects related to training and postgraduate studies. In such calls, specific selection criteria have been used. Selection criteria were generally quite similar, but each was adjusted to the specific call. Usually they refer to such issues as:

- Eligible entities
- Minimum number of participants and types of participants (according to types of institutions and positions)
- Requirements for the training programme
- Requirement for the project's staff, particularly trainers
- Requirements for the task of the project (list of required tasks)
- Requirements for the organisation of training (e.g. size of the group, percentage of practical classes, etc.)
- Requirements for cooperation of training provider with other actors.

The box below shows an example of selection criteria for the project 'Training of media competence for judicial and prosecutorial staff'.[78]

The applicant is a non-governmental organisation, social partner, entrepreneur, higher education institution, research institute or National School of Judicial and Prosecutor's Office

Within the project the training will cover a minimum of 800 participants: **press spokesmen, press office staff, court presidents and heads of public prosecutors**

The training programme foresees a theoretical and practical part, with no more than 25% of training time being spent on the theoretical part. The content of the training must be adapted to the diverse needs, tasks and preparation of the target audience. The training programme should include materials developed within the Compliance Communications Standards Team.

Applicants should engage professionals with at least 3 years of journalistic experience in national media and voice, communication, image, press and linguistic professionals, as well as the appropriate technical capabilities (recording studio or recording and playback equipment).

The project envisages the following actions:
• Defining training objectives, including the effects of raising media competencies
• developing a training programme
• Develop training schedules and recruit participants
• two days' training in blocks (for court presidents and chief prosecutors) or six days (for press spokespeople)
• carrying out a verifiable verification of media competences
• issuing a certificate.

The practical part of the training will be implemented in groups of no more than 10 people.
The applicant has documented and formalised cooperation with media representatives for the past 3 years.

In addition to the call for proposals, the OP also selected non-competitive projects where the beneficiaries were central institutions such as the Ministry of Justice or the National Prosecutor's Office. These projects had to meet the general selection criteria for POWER projects, but no specific criteria were applied to them.

Projects related to the justice system, implemented under Digital Poland OP, were selected in two calls for proposal, launched by the IB: Project Centre Digital Poland.[79] The calls were organised in the frame of Measure 2.1: 'High availability and quality of public e-services' under the Innovative Economy OP and were open for central public administration.

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[78] Ministry of Justice (2016), Plan Działania na rok 2016 dla Działania 2.17 POWER [Action Plan for 2016 for Measure 2.17 POWER], Warsaw.
79 http://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/skorzystaj/nabory/#/domyslne=1

Therefore, there were numerous selection criteria concerning the quality of planned public e-services and none of them related directly to justice system.[80]

In total 15 projects related to the justice system have so far been financed in the programming period 2014–2020. Most of the projects (12 out of 15) are implemented under the KED OP priority axis 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education' Measure 2.17 'Effective justice', as it was planned in the programming documents.[81]

The remaining three projects are implemented under Digital Poland OP, priority axis 2 'E-government and open government', Measure 2.1 'High availability and quality of public e-services'.[82] This intervention was addressed to public administration and the justice system was mentioned in the programming documents highlighted in Task 1 as one of the target areas of intervention; therefore it can be concluded that investment in the justice system was also planned in this case.

None of the projects implemented in Poland were financed from both (ESF and ERDF) funds in the programming period 2014–2020.

None of the implemented projects were outside the scope of the programming documents, nor were they funded under any other OPs than those reviewed under section 2.2.

Most of the information regarding project beneficiaries, activities undertaken, actual outputs, results and impact and project final recipients was available for the study. It is worth mentioning that no impact indicators were set for the projects, which is in line with the DG Region Guidance document on monitoring and evaluation.[83] The only exception is documentation of projects implemented by the National Prosecutor's Office, which required official requests for access to the project documentation. At the time of the preparation of this report these documents had not been delivered.

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80 Project Center Digital Poland, Kryteria merytoryczne dla działania 2.1 Wysoka dostępność i jakość e-usług publicznych Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa na lata 2014– 2020 [Substantive Criteria for Measure 2.1 High Availability and Quality of Public eServices of the Operational Programme Poland Digital for 2014–2020], Warsaw
81 Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Knowledge Education Development Programme 2014–2020; https://www.power.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-projektow/
82 Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Digital Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020, https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-beneficjentow/
83 European Commission (2014), Guidance document on monitoring and evaluation, the programming period 2014–2020; Brussels, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2014/working/wd_2014_en.pdf

Table 17: Overview of projects supporting justice 2014–2020[84]

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Knowledge Education Development OP 2014PL05M9OP001 (ESF)								
Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS) *Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS)*	Ongoing	2016	2017		384.29	N/A	323.88	The Business Registers Interconnection (BRIS) project is designed to make it easier for businesses and citizens to access up-to-date and reliable company information. The scope of design work is due to the obligation for the EU Member States to implement Directive 2012/17 / EU of 2012 amending Council Directive 89/666 / EEC and Directive 2005/56 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and 2009 / 101 / EC on the integration of central registers, commercial registers and company registers. The Directive requires the integration of business registers of the EU Member States and

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[84] Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Knowledge Education Development Programme 2014–2020; https://www.power.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-projektow/
Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Digital Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020, https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-beneficjentow/

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								the EEA with the Central European Platform (CPE), which serves as the integration element of the system. The European electronic access point, which is the e-Justice portal, will provide access to business information. The project includes the following Tasks: Task 1 – Modifications of the IT system of the National Court Register (KRS) and the system of support of court registry cases (Office) enabling: - access to documents from the National Court Register, - exchange of information between the registers of parent companies and their branches in other EU and EEA Member States concerning the initiation or completion of winding-up and bankruptcy proceedings. Task 2 – Change of the provisions of the law regulating the activity of the National Court Register - Act of 20 August 1997 on the National

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								Court Register, and: • Development of interpersonal skills • Increase of executive acts to the National Court Register
Building the IT system of the National Criminal Register combined with organisational and legislative changes (KRK 2.0) 'Budowa systemu informatycznego Krajowego Rejestru Karnego wraz ze zmianami organizacyjnymi i legislacyjnymi' (KRK 2.0)	Ongoing	2016	2019		5,422.87	N/A	4,570.39	The main goal of the project is to design, build, implement and start ST KRK 2.0 in unified, modern technology using a new system-hardware platform. New IT solutions will improve the services of individuals, businesses and public sector entities to provide information to the National Criminal Register (KRK), thereby facilitating access to justice and ensuring high quality of data collected in the Registry. The project included the following activities: • design of National Criminal Register (KRK) processes, • carrying out legislative changes to the extent necessary for the proper functioning of the CRC, • design and creation of the KRK 2.0 information system,

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								• introduction of new technical solutions and modifications of current functionality, • training users and administrators, • parallel maintenance of the KRK 1.0 IT system and KRK 2.0 IT system for the period necessary for verifying the integrity of data in the KRK 2.0 IT system, • ensuring full redundancy of KRK's IT system to maintain system continuity.
Implementation of standards for the service of the clients in the common courts *Opracowanie standardów obsługi interesanta w sądownictwie powszechnym*	Ongoing	2016	2017		303.42	N/A	255.72	Developing standards for client services operations (BOI), including a common and standardised catalogue of BOI services and processes, and identifying the sources of information that public employees of the courts should use to provide reliable information to clients at BOI and call centres. The project activities focus on the development of BOI procedures and processes and the

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								development of a catalogue of services related to BOI standardised work standards and the development of a concept for the implementation of a new communication model, based on the standardisation of processes and procedures for handling the client in the judiciary. Task 1 – Development of customer service standards for BOI staff and call centres in the form of a catalogue Task 2 – Development of a concept for implementing this new model Task 3 – Preparation for putting in place during next project managed by the Ministry of Justice in 2017–2020 Task 4 – Developing a Business Model for a central BOI operation model Task 5 – Project Document of Amendments of Legal Acts.

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Central Register of Restructuring and Bankruptcy (CRRU) *Centralny Rejestr Restrukturyzacji I Upadłości (CRRU)*	Ongoing	2016	2018		2,356.13	N/A	1,985.75	Increasing the effectiveness of the courts for restructuring and bankruptcy and streamlining restructuring and bankruptcy proceedings. This is planned to be achieved through the putting in place of modern tele-informatic solutions in the field of communication between participants in the proceedings and the support of substantive work of the relevant organisational units of the general judiciary. This also includes centralised access to information on restructuring and bankruptcy processes. The project encompasses the following Tasks: Task 1 – Preparation and putting in place of draft Task 2 – Building a Central Register of Restructuring and Bankruptcy (CRRU) IT system to support the work of restructuring and bankruptcy courts: – Carry out an analysis of the processes envisaged for the

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								CRRU system and prepare specification specifications for the system, – Preparation of the CRRU project, – Putting in place the designed functionality, – Carrying out system tests and pilot implementation of the system, – Putting in place the system across the country, including training system users in the courts of restructuring and bankruptcy.
Postgraduate studies for judicial and prosecutorial staff – Restructuring, bankruptcy and financial law. *Studia podyplomowe dla pracowników wymiaru sprawiedliwości –*	Ongoing	2016	2018		104.21	N/A	87.83	The main aim of the project is to increase the competence, knowledge and practical skills of 80 judges, assessors and prosecutors from the whole of Poland in the area of restructuring, bankruptcy and financial law integrated with non-legal knowledge useful in the perception of economic matters with special regard to the matters of restructuring law for economic and bankruptcy

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Prawo restrukturyzacyjne, upadłościowe i finansowe.								judges and for prosecutors / assessors of economic / financial crime (fraud). A curriculum tailored to the individual needs of this group will be developed. It will consist of 38% of practical classes. Judiciary representatives will be consulted on the programme. The project includes the following tasks: Task 1 – Preparation of the programme of undergraduate studies, development of learning outcomes Task 2 – Consultation for a postgraduate programme and its approval Task 3 – Organisation of postgraduate studies.
Postgraduate studies in civil and economic law, including economic aspects, integrated with non-legal knowledge useful	Ongoing	2017	2018		107.26	N/A	90.39	Increasing the competence of 70 employees of the judiciary (civil and economic judges, as well as court judges from all over Poland, working in the common courts) in the field of civil and economic law in the period up to 31 July 2018 by

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
for resolving disputes for the judicial staff *Studia podyplomowe z zakresu prawa cywilnego i gospodarczego z uwzględnieniem aspektów ekonomicznych, zintegrowane z wiedzą pozaprawną przydatną do rozstrzygania sporów dla kadr wymiaru sprawiedliwości*								taking part in Postgraduate Studies major in Civil and Economic Law with Economic Aspects, integrated with non-legal expertise for dispute resolution (Type II), resulting in improvement of the institutional capacity and efficiency of public administration and the effectiveness of public services at national, regional and local level. The project includes the following Tasks: Task 1 – Development of a postgraduate study programme of type II and recruitment for studies Task 2 – Implementation of the postgraduate programme - type II.
Training on media competence for judicial and prosecutorial staff *Szkolenia kompetencji*	Ongoing	2017	2018		704.73	N/A	593.94	The training targets 850 members of the judiciary (total of 600 presidents (or deputy presidents) of the courts and heads (or deputy heads) of the public prosecutor's office and 250 office workers or press

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
medialnych dla pracowników wymiaru sprawiedliwości								spokespeople of courts or prosecution). The target is scheduled for 31 December 2018. The activities will increase courts' and prosecutors' abilities to communicate with the media, and communicate with the society through the media, which will translate into increased effectiveness of the information strategy and general improvement of the image, and that is to increase of social trust in the justice system. Additionally, the project will contribute positively to the improvement of the management and communication processes in the judiciary and the public prosecutor's office. The project envisages the following actions: • Defining training objectives, including the effects of raising media competencies • Developing a training programme

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								• Developing training schedules and recruit participants • Two days' training in blocks (for court presidents and chief prosecutors) or six days (for press spokespeople) • Carrying out a verifiable verification of media competences • Issuing a certificate • Deliver the developed training materials to the Ministry of Justice for further use.
Postgraduate studies: Economic penal law for judges and prosecutors *Studia podyplomowe: Prawo karne gospodarcze dla sędziów i prokuratorów*	Ongoing	2017	2018		94.30	N/A	79.48	The main aim of the project is to improve knowledge and competence in the field of economic criminal law among the minimum of 71 judges and assessors of criminal justice departments and prosecutors from the whole of Poland by participating in the two-semester postgraduate studies organised within the project in the period of 04.2017–10.2018. The main objective will be achieved through the preparation and

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								implementation of two semesters of postgraduate studies (160 hours of teaching, including 48 hours of practical workshops) in the field of economic criminal law integrated with non-legal knowledge useful in prosecuting economic crime / fraud and in adjudicating on economic crime. The project includes the following Tasks: Task 1 – Preparation of the programme of undergraduate studies development of learning outcomes Task 2 – Consultation for a postgraduate programme and its approval Task 3 – Organisation of postgraduate studies.
Law Academy *Akademia prawa*	Ongoing	2017	2018		290.57	N/A	244.89	The aim of the project is that, by 31 December 2018, there will be at least 900 (out of 1,000 target group) representatives of the judiciary in Poznań and Wroclaw appeals specialising in civil, economic or criminal law, who will increase their

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								competence in civil and economic law. This includes that the representatives of the general judiciary (judges, court judges, referents, judicial assistants) will improve the quality of the judgments and increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. The project includes the following tasks: Task 1 – Development of programmes and training materials (traditional and online) Task 2 – Training Task 3 – Evaluation of participants after the training.
Economic and civil law for the staff of the courts of the general appeal of Lodz and Warsaw *Prawo gospodarcze i cywilne dla kadr sądów powszechnych*	Ongoing	2017	2019		361.06	N/A	304.30	Preparation and implementation of a new training offer for 1,012 employees of the Łódź and Warsaw appeal courts, including judges, assessors, judicial referrers and judicial assistants, specialising in civil, economic or criminal law, to update specialised legal knowledge in the field of commercial and civil law, and

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
apelacji łódzkiej i warszawskiej								improve practical skills through participation in training sessions between 1 April 2017 to and 30 June 2019. Task 1 – development, after consultation with the appeal courts of Łódź and Warsaw, specific training programmes taking into account the needs of the target group, including the planned learning outcomes and the criteria for their verification Task 2 – development and making available online tailor-made training materials for the target group, including tools for verifying the acquired competences Task 3 – 16-hour implementation for a total of 46 groups of up to 30 persons, in accordance with the plan Task 4 – certification of training participants.
Training in the field of commercial and civil law for key judicial personnel	Ongoing	2017	2018		148.82	N/A	125.43	The main aim of the project is to update and raise the level of specialist legal expertise of at least 396 judicial personnel (judges, court judges, court

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Szkolenia z zakresu prawa gospodarczego i cywilnego dla kluczowych kadr sądownictwa								judges, judicial assistants) specialising in civil, economic or criminal law in the field of practical application of commercial law, civil law, registered law and pledge register and law, bankruptcy and restructuring by 31 October 2018. The main objective will be achieved through the development of varied training programmes and the putting in place of training tailored to the needs of the target group. The training is aimed at broadening the knowledge of judicial personnel in the field of civil and commercial law as well as broadening their skills. Thanks to the planned training, it will be possible to exchange practical knowledge and information on problems arising in the course of proceedings in the field of commercial and civil law. The training targets judicial cadres as well as supporting staff, among others. As regards the methodology of conducting

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								various categories of cases, it will lead to the unification of the case law and the improvement of the quality of the judgments. The project includes the following Tasks: Task 1 – Developing, after consultation with the appellate courts and district courts, four training programmes, based on the varied and current needs of the group. Task 2 – Describe the expected effects of planned training Task 3 – Putting in place training for 20 groups adjusted to the needs of participants (16 hours per participant) Task 4 – The project will also be developed and made available to the employees of the common courts in the field of online (electronic) materials which will be placed on the KSSiP platform. This will allow for the self-education of judicial staff interested in enhancing civil and commercial law

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								competencies with the ability to verify the acquired knowledge.
Center for Arbitration and Mediation – Lewiatan Confederation Coordinator *Centrum Arbitrażu i Mediacji – Koordynator przy Konfederacji Lewiatan*	Ongoing	2017	2019		777.12	N/A	654.96	The aim of the project is to establish and operate the CAM Coordinator of the future nationwide network of 16 CAM provinces, as well as to standardise the existing 6 CAM. Consolidate the practice of mediation in economic affairs, integrate information and increase the competences of entities providing mediation services in business matters. Task 1 – Evaluation of activities of 6 Centres of Arbitration and Mediation (CAM), created within the framework of the HC OP project - 'Centres of Arbitration and Mediation – Pilot Project' Task 2 – Elaborated principles of operation of the CAM network and creation of CAM Coordinator Task 3 – Assuring the functioning of CAM-K (for a minimum of 18 months after the formation of CAM-K)

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								Task 4 – Conducting public relations training Task 5 – Evaluate CAM operation.
Preparation and implementation of methodology for conducting criminal proceedings using the digitisation system of the act *Przygotowanie i wdrożenie metodyki prowadzenia postępowania przygotowawczego w sprawach karnych z wykorzystaniem systemu digitalizacji akt*	In tendering process	2017	2018		495.13	N/A	417.29	Improving the ability of prosecutors to use IT tools to perform activities at the stage of criminal proceedings. Streamline the flow of files between eligible entities. The project includes the following tasks: Task 1 – Analysis of the current state of the practice of using the Digitisation System Act Task 2 – Developing the methodology of conducting criminal proceedings particular using the digitisation system of the preparatory proceedings. In this regard, it is planned to use external services (experts) to prepare a model of criminal proceedings and to indicate methods of potential optimisation of these processes, assuming the use of the Digitisation System of the Act.

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								Task 3 – Putting in place the methodology through training of its use. In this regard, the purchase of training room equipment at the National Prosecutor's Office is planned, the purchase of training assistance services (preparation of training materials and e-learning materials) and purchase of hotel services for trainers. Trainings for at least 2000 people (employees of organisational units of the prosecutor's office, prosecutors, assessors, prosecutors' assistants, officials) and preparation of e-learning materials for future employees of organisational units of the prosecutor's office.
Implementation of modern methods of assessment of training and education needs as a key to effective justice	In tendering process	2017	2021		1,178.88	N/A	993.56	The project aims to reduce the competence gaps of court staff and public prosecutors resulting from legislative changes. It will identify training needs and put in place modern training and training methods. For that purpose, an IT tool will be

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Wdrożenie nowoczesnych metod badania potrzeb szkoleniowych i kształcenia kluczem do skutecznego wymiaru sprawiedliwości								developed. It will allow for the training of judicial personnel in a systematic and relevant manner according to currently changing needs. Each participant will be able to individually manage his / her own competences, which will translate into increased productivity in the job. Detailed information about set and level of competence will be presented. The project includes the following tasks: Task 1 – Develop a tool for identifying training needs. Modernisation and integration with the existing portal – KSSiP Training Platform Task 2 – Carrying out a new pilot tool for examining the competence profiles of 1,500 justice workers terminated by the definition of competence gaps and the selection of adequate training topics Task 3 – Deploy 100 training courses for 1,500 people in the field of soft skills in

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								management and communication based on the blended-learning formula.
Creation and support of the digital out-of-court resolution of consumer disputes *Utworzenie i wsparcie funkcjonowania platformy cyfrowej ds. pozasądowego rozwiązywania sporów konsumenckich*	In tendering process	2017	2022		173.90	N/A	146.56	One of the objectives of this project is to contribute to the proper functioning of the internal market in the European Union by providing consumers with the option of voluntarily submitting business dispute resolution applications to entities offering independent, impartial, transparent, effective and fast alternatives. Access to affordable and efficient consumer dispute resolution solutions will also be beneficial for the business market, which will be provided with the tools to avoid long-term and costly litigation in consumer disputes. The project includes the following tasks / activities: Task 1 – Completion of legislative work on the draft law on out-of-court resolution of consumer disputes Task 2 – Creation of the concept of the platform – this stage

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								considers requirements for essential functionality, graphics, and navigation methods, among other things. Actions taken in this part of the project will be broken down into smaller tasks to keep track of project progress and respond flexibly to emerging changes. Task 3 – Completion of the online platform construction (Q3-Q4 2018) and making it available to users Task 4 – Maintaining and possibly upgrading functionality.
Implementation of the standards and procedures of the customer services in the common court *Wdrożenie standardów i procedur obsługi interesanta w sądownictwie powszechnym*	In tendering process	2017	2022		2,521.11	N/A	2,124.79	The aim of the project is to streamline the management and communication processes in the area of customer service in the judiciary by implementing a catalogue of services and standard customer service procedures, including central customer service offices in the courts and the establishment of customer service offices in jurisdictions where they have not yet been

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								created. The benefits of the project include streamlining the work of the court and improving the quality of justice, as well as improving their image in the eyes of the public. The project includes the following activities: 1. Establishment and development of customer service offices (BOI) in organisational units of the courts in which the such units have not yet been created. 2. Training for BOI staff on standardised and uniform court processes and procedures. 3. Training for CBOI employees on a new communication model based on service automation. 4. Pilot implementation of customer service standards and procedures in customer service offices in common courts in accordance with standards developed. 5. Pilot implementation of the Central Customer Service Offices.

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								6. Roll-out of the standards and procedures for the customer services in customer service offices in common courts according to standards developed in non-pilot jurisdictions. 7. Roll-out of the Central Customer Service Offices in the courts not covered by the pilot.
Unification and improvement of the processes of customer service by the Customer Service Offices in the common organisational units of the prosecutor's office *Ujednolicenie i poprawa procesów obsługi interesanta przez Biura Podawcze w powszechnych jednostkach*	In tendering process	2017	2019		2,087.94	N/A	1,759.72	Improving the quality of customer service in the common organisational units of the prosecutor's office by standardising client services, and increasing the competence of the employees (administrative workers). The project takes into account the improvement of soft skills, and efficiency of use of electronic communication tools and also training in technology implemented by the prosecutor's office in other projects. The project includes the following activities: 1. Carry out an analysis of the

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
organizacyjnych prokuratury								state of the current customer service standard. 2. Prepare an improved, standardised, unified customer service standard, based on the use of electronic communications tools. 3. The preparation, approval and implementation of internal acts or adjustments to implement the new client service model. 4. Training for at least 1,000 employees of organisational units of public prosecutor's offices, covering issues related to soft skills of customer service (e.g. 'difficult customer' service) and issues related to the technical aspects of using electronic communication tools in client service.
Digital Poland OP 2014PL16RFOP002 (ERDF)								
Implementation of the electronic protocol in common courts (civil and petty offences cases)	Ongoing	2015	2018		43,618.70	N/A	36,910.14	Consolidation of court proceedings is necessary to be properly documented in court files and to assess the correctness of court proceedings. The aim of the

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Wdrożenie protokołu elektronicznego w sądach powszechnych (sprawy cywilne i wykroczeniowe).								project is to implement new e-services and to improve the quality and availability of existing public e-services in common courts in Poland. The goal will be achieved through the implementation of a digital court record system, which includes various elements, such as: • Oral reasons for the sentences of courts • Videoconferencing (including remote proving) • Remote hearing (outside the venue) and transcription • Remote access to digital documents that are part of a court file through the Information Portal of the Common Courts Tasks and activities include : 1 – Project management 2 – Delivery, installation, configuration and implementation of the digital recording of dissertations 3 – Purchase of training services for system users in district

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								courts 4 – Delivery, installation, configuration and implementation of automatic transcription system.
Development of the System of Digitisation Preparatory Proceedings Act (ISDA) *Rozwój Systemu Digitalizacji Akt Postępowań Przygotowawczych (iSDA)*	Ongoing	2016	2019		24,300.50	N/A	20,563.08	The overall objective of the project is to reduce the restrictions on access to file transfers in preparatory proceedings by extending the Digitisation Procedures Act (iSDA). Specifically this includes: - eliminating actual barriers limiting the ability of the participants in criminal proceedings to become familiar with the case files effectively - improving the cooperation of the prosecutor's office with the cooperating bodies at the stage of preparatory proceedings - increase in efficiency of internal prosecutor's processes. The project requires the putting in place of new elements and the modernisation of the existing elements of the SDA system. Task 1 – system design and

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								development at central level: - access to the online portal, - subsystems for communication with courts and other cooperating organisations, - Central application for scanning files for district prosecutors, - central file archive, - appropriate technical infrastructure, Task 2 – Addition of hardware and software to district prosecutors.
Implementation of the system of electronic registration of court hearings (criminal cases). Short name of the project: SERRS. *Wdrożenie systemu*	Ongoing[85]	2016	2019		16,739.13	N/A	14,166.32	The national project concerns criminal cases. The project aims to implement new e-services, and improve the quality and availability of existing public e-services in common courts in Poland. The main product of the project is the electronic registration of court hearings, which is a comprehensive solution enabling the

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[85] The project was terminated in August 2017, after the phase of data collection for this study.

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
elektronicznej rejestracji rozpraw sądowych (sprawy karne). Skrócona nazwa projektu: SERRS.								registration of court hearings (multi-channel video and audio recording), record keeping, record sharing and transmission between courts. Deployment of the system requires the purchase of the appropriate infrastructure, its delivery, installation, configuration and system implementation. The system will run four services: - Service of preparing and making available audio-visual recordings in criminal proceedings (A2C / A2B, level 5); - An audio-visual recording service embedded via the remote reading system (A2C, level 4); - Videoconferencing screening service in a penitentiary unit (A2C, level 4) - E-order service (A2A, level 3) The project includes the following tasks: Task 1 –Technical design of the whole system and design for

Project name (in EN)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
								individual institutions covered by the project; Task 2 – Modernisation of existing functionalities of the system, which aims to adapt existing solutions to the implemented system and to provide new e-services in criminal cases. Task 3 – Delivering and commissioning the system – providing a system in line with fully functional technical projects and installing infrastructure components in each of the institutions covered by the project. Task 4 – Upgrading the system – Upgrading the running system into specialised equipment necessary to provide new e-services. Task 5 – In addition, 2,500 internal system users will be trained, such as judges, judicial assistants, and police and court staff and penitentiary staff.

Due to delays in launching OPs in Poland[86] all projects have started relatively recently and most of them have not reported any significant outputs and results. Five projects are in tendering procedures, which means that negotiation is taking place between IB and project beneficiary.

In total EUR 102.2 million will be spent to implement the projects, while the actual EU contribution is around EUR 86.4 million. Although projects implemented under KED OP counted for 17 out of 20 projects related to justice, they only accounted for 17% of total budget allocated. The projects financed by the ERDF under DP OP are related to the purchase and installation of various IT systems, and therefore the average cost of the project is rather high.[87]

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[86] Ministry of Development (2017), Annual Implementation Report for KED OP for 2016, Warsaw.
[87] Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Knowledge Education Development Programme 2014–2020; https://www.power.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-projektow/
Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Digital Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020, https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-beneficjentow/

Table 18: Number and budget allocated (in thousand EUR) of projects supporting justice, funded by ESF and ERDF in the programming period 2014–2020[88]

Project Name	Number of projects supporting justice	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR
ESF	17	17,511.77	N/A
ERDF	3	84,658.33	N/A
Both			
TOTAL	**20**	**102,170.10**	**N/A**

Project beneficiaries

All projects have only one single beneficiary. The main beneficiary in Poland in the period 2014–2020 is again the Ministry of Justice, which implements 7 out of 20 projects. The Ministry of Justice is particularly active in Digital Poland OP, under which it is implementing 2 out of the 3 projects. Under KED OP the Ministry of Justice is implementing 5 out of 17 projects.

Eight projects are implemented by other beneficiaries, which in most cases are higher education institutions (public and private), private companies specialising in training, and employer organisations. All these institutions implement projects under KED OP and were selected in competitive calls for proposal.

Other beneficiaries are central institutions, playing a key role in the Polish justice system:

- National Prosecutor's Office, which implements three projects, two financed by ESF and one financed by ERDF,

- National School of Judiciary and Prosecutor's Office, the only central institution responsible for initial and continuing training of judicial and prosecutorial personnel in Poland, under the supervision of the Minister of Justice. The school is implementing two projects under KED OP (ESF).[89]

Projects beneficiaries are in line with programming documents highlighted in Task 1.

Table 19: Number of times the following entities are the beneficiary of a project supporting justice, by Fund

	Relevant ministries	Courts and tribunals	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Registry offices	Regional administration	Specialised training or research institutions	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	5		2				2		8		**17**
ERDF	2		1								**3**
Both											
TOTAL	**7**		**3**				**2**		**7**		**20**

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[88] Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Knowledge Education Development Programme 2014–2020; https://www.power.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-projektow/
Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Digital Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020, https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-beneficjentow/
[89] Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Knowledge Education Development Programme 2014–2020; https://www.power.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-projektow/
Ministry of Development (2017), List of projects implemented under the Digital Poland Operational Programme 2014–2020, https://www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/strony/o-programie/projekty/lista-beneficjentow/

Activities of projects in tendering process and of ongoing projects related to support to justice

The majority of projects were rather complex and had more than one activity undertaken. In total 38 types of activities are ongoing or planned, but less activities per project were observed in ESF-funded projects than in ERDF projects. There were 8 projects with one category of activities.

The most common type of project was training, which occurs 16 times in total and 14 times in ESF-funded projects under KED OP. Trainings and postgraduate studies were mostly focused on improving competences needed for solving economic and financial cases by judges and prosecutors. In the case of ERDF-funded projects, training was a complementary component of projects focused on the implementation of system of electronic registration of court hearings in common courts.[90]

The next most common type of activity was digitalisation of court services, which occurs five times (but it should be noted that digitalisation of prosecutors' offices services occurred twice and was classified as 'others'). The digitalisation of court services was financed both by ESF and ERDF. In ESF, projects funded under KED OP digitalisation rely on the development (building or modernisation) of three national registers:

- National Criminal Register, which will replace the current, outdated system;

- Central Register of Restructuring and Bankruptcy, which is required by the new Bankruptcy law; and

- Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS), which is a modification of the National Court Register and its main aim is to ensure connectivity with company registers in EU and EEA Member State.

The category 'others' refers mostly to digitalisation of prosecutors' offices and the standardisation of customer service processes in prosecutors' offices. Activities undertaken under the projects are in line with those envisaged in programming documents, analysed in the previous section.

ERDF-funded projects focused on the implementation of electronic registration of court hearings in common courts and the implementation of a number of services, such as oral reasons for the sentences of courts, videoconferencing (including remote evidence), remote hearings (outside the venue) and transcription, remote access to digital documents that are part of a court file through the Information Portal of the Common Courts.

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[90] Information from projects' application form.

Table 20: Number of times a type of activity is foreseen/ongoing as part of a project supporting justice, by Fund[91]

	Training	Activities relating to ADR/ODR	Developing/upgrading business processes at courts	Developing/upgrading HR management processes within the judiciary	Introduction of case management system	Digitalisation of court services	Purchase of ICT systems (hardware and software)	Putting in place/upgrading the cooperation and communication within the judiciaries	Development and circulation of best practices	Evaluations and studies	Support to reform initiatives	Upgrading physical infrastructure at courts	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	14	2	2	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	**32**
ERDF	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	**6**
Both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL	**16**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**38**

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[91] Information from projects' application form.

Project final recipient related to support to justice

The majority of analysed projects included multiple final recipients. However, it should be noted that one category of final recipients may in practice cover a number of more detailed categories of final recipients. For example, for courts, the most common categories may include common courts themselves (as institutions), judges, assistant judges, assistants of judges, officials and other staff.

For the KED OP, the most common final recipient were courts and National Prosecution Office. The category of 'others', which occurred 3 times, contains press officers, mediators and the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection.

For the Digital Poland OP, the most common final recipient were also courts, as they will benefit from the digitalisation of services, but also included national prosecution offices.[92]

Types of final recipients occurring in projects are in line with those in programming documents, analysed in the previous section.

Table 21: Number of times the following entities were the final recipient of a project supporting justice, by Fund[93]

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	12	3			7			3		**25**
ERDF	2				1					**3**
Both										
TOTAL	**14**	**3**			**8**			**3**		**28**

Project outputs, results and impacts related to support to justice

Output indicators for planned projects consist of key common indicators (established at the programme level) and specific project indicators. Programme output indicators are described in section 3.4 of this report. All project providers are obliged to use primarily key common indicators and possibly, in addition, specific indicators. This ensures consistency of indicators between project and programme level. It should be underlined that due to the late start of projects, the majority of them have not achieved any progress in terms of indicators. Therefore, in this report mostly target values will be presented.

For projects implemented under KED OP the most important output indicators refer to training. On the basis of analysed project documentation, it can be expected that 9,626 persons will be trained. In this group, it is expected that 9,146 judges, prosecutors and/or non-judge court staff would participate (sum-indicator). These two indicators are closely linked to programme output indicators: (1) number of judicial and prosecutorial staff supported by management and communication support (target value 20,700) and (2) number of judicial staff covered by training support in the field of civil and commercial law (target value 13,782). These two indicators clearly show that the majority of trainings are focused on the areas of management and communication, as well as civil and commercial law.

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[92] Information from projects' application form.
[93] Information from projects' application form.

The other important indicator refers to number of courts supported to implement new tools (see Table 22). The main contribution to these indicators will be implementation of standardised procedures of customer services in 374 courts. Another important indicator refers to digitised registers supported for development or improvement. The ESF is going to finance three such registers (see Table 22), as described above.[94]

In the case of projects implemented under DP OP, the only output indicator from the list refers to number of persons trained. It is assumed that in total 10,500 persons will be trained, and training will be mostly focused on skills necessary to use the equipment in courtrooms, acquired in the projects.

The main output indicator of projects implemented under DP OP will be six public services available online, with a degree of maturity of at least four–transaction. The services will be connected to recording of cases in courtrooms.[95]

Table 22: Project output indicators and data[96]

Indicator Group	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available	N=
OP Knowledge Education Growth					
PA 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education ' *Measure 2.17 'Effective justice'*					
No. of judges, prosecutors and non-judge court staff participating in training related to quality or efficiency or independence of justice	person	N/A	9146	N/A	12
No. of staff participating in training	person	N/A	480	N/A	1
No of courts supported to implement new tools/systems/measures	item	N/A	818	N/A	3
No. of voluntary alternative dispute resolution mechanisms supported for development and implementation	item	N/A	3	N/A	3
No. of digitised registers supported for development/improvement	item	N/A	3	N/A	3
No. of evaluations undertaken	item	N/A	2	N/A	2
No. of computers or licensed software purchased	item	N/A	1	N/A	1
OP Digital Poland					
PA 2 'E'government and open government' *Measure 2.1 'High availability and quality of public e-services'*					
No. of staff participating in training	person	N/A	10500	N/A	2

Output indicators that cannot be categorised refer to documents, standards or other products aimed at improving the management of the justice system. Another group of output indicators refers to tools supporting the training of justice staff, such as a tool for assessment training needs or training programmes. The DP OP output indicators that cannot be categorised refer to number of e-services developed in the frame of the programme.

Result indicators for projects implemented under KED OP refers mostly to the number of staff who have improved their professional competences. It is expected that at least 4,969

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[94] Information from projects' application form.
[95] Information from projects' application form.
[96] Information from projects' application form.

persons will be in this category (on the basis of projects documentation). It is assumed that the same number of persons will finish the training.[97] For the KED OP, the majority of result indicators were categorised.

In the case of DP OP, numbers cannot be provided for any of the proposed result indicators. The result indicators, which cannot be categorised, in two projects implemented by the Ministry of Justice refer to number of courtrooms equipped with a system of digital registration of hearing. It is expected that 1,300 courtrooms will be equipped and 140,000 fixed court hearings will be stored in the electronic protocol or register systems.[98]

Table 23: Result/ impact indicators and data[99]

Indicator Group	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available	N=
OP Knowledge Education Growth					
PA 2 'Effective public policies for the labour market, economy and education' Measure 2.17 'Effective justice'					
No. of staff who have improved their professional competence	item	N/A	4969	N/A	12
No. of supported courts which fully implemented new tools/systems/measures	Number of courts and organisational units	N/A	788	N/A	3
No. of digitalised registers for which partial/full online access is provided	Number of registers	N/A	2	N/A	2
No. of voluntary alternative dispute resolution mechanisms fully developed and implemented	Number of Arbitration and Mediation Centres	N/A	1	N/A	1

As projects are at a rather early stage of implementation, any evaluation of impact has not been conducted. The Ministry of Regional Development plan to conduct an evaluation of impact in 2018 for projects relating to justice implemented under KED OP.

3.4. Relevant programme output and result indicators

3.4.1. Programme indicators

OP Digital Poland – ERDF

No indicators directly related to justice.

OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF

Output and result indicators are strongly connected. Simple value of indicators is not the best measure of its relevance. For example, the highest value concerns indicators relating to training and competences of judicial staff as well as number of staff supported by management and communication support. One of the lowest indicators relates to number of court registers created or modernised with EU support; however, the importance of each register may be very high.

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[97] Information from projects' application form.
[98] Information from projects' application form.
[99] Information from projects' application form.

Table 24: Output indicators[100]

Code	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Target value	Last reported value (end of 2016)
N/A	Number of judicial staff supported by management and communication support	person	3 105	20 700	0
N/A	Number of common services centres for courts funded by the ESF	unit	N/A	12	0
N/A	Number of Customer Service Offices in Courts and Offices in organisational units of public prosecutors supported by the ESF	unit	N/A	712	0
N/A	Number of judicial staff covered by training support in the field of civil and commercial law	person	2 067	13 782	0
N/A	Number of central court registers co-financed by the ESF	unit	N/A	3	0
N/A	Number of newly created or existing Arbitration and Mediation Centres co-financed by the ESF	unit	N/A	16	0
N/A	A functioning consumer dispute resolution (ADR) digital platform	unit	N/A	1	0

Table 25: Results indicators[101]

Code	Indicator name	Unit of measurement	Baseline value	Target value	Last reported value (end of 2016)
N/A	Number of courts and organisational units of the public prosecutor's office, where improvements in management and communication have been implemented	unit	60	712	0
N/A	The number of judicial staff who have raised civil and economic jurisdiction	person	4,374	12,707	0
N/A	Number of centralised legal registers created and modernised	unit	2	3	0
N/A	Number of Arbitration and Mediation Centres functioning for 2 years after project completion on the basis of uniform standards of operation	unit	6	16	0
N/A	Number of cases that have been received through the ADR Platform to alternative dispute resolution[102]	unit	0	10,000	0

Table 26: Summary table programme indicators

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
Number of judicial staff supported by management and communication support	person	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of common services centres for courts funded by the ESF	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of Customer Service Offices in Courts and Offices in organisational units of public prosecutors supported by the ESF	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF

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[100] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[101] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.
[102] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
Number of judicial staff covered by training support in the field of civil and commercial law	person	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of central court registers co-financed by the ESF	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of newly created or existing Arbitration and Mediation Centres co-financed by the ESF	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
A functioning consumer dispute resolution (ADR) digital platform	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of courts and organisational units of the public prosecutor's office, where improvements in management and communication have been implemented	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
The number of judicial staff who have raised civil and economic jurisdiction	person	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of centralised legal registers created and modernised	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of Arbitration and Mediation Centres functioning for 2 years after project completion on the basis of uniform standards of operation	unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF
Number of cases that have been received through the ADR Platform to alternative dispute resolution[103]	Unit	OP Knowledge Education Development – ESF

3.5. Budget information

Overall budget information for projects supporting the justice system funded through the ESF and ERDF was generally available. However, there is no universally accepted taxonomy for project budget owners to classify budgets according to type of activity or final recipient. Moreover, many projects involve multiple activities and/or multiple final recipients. Whether and how budgets for these complex projects are analysed by activity or final recipient varies across project owners and countries. This militates against using reported data to make meaningful comparisons between projects and Member States.

For the purpose of this study, the researchers have therefore created a high-level taxonomy in order to enable an analysis of budget allocations for activities and final recipients for projects funded through the ESF and ERDF supporting the justice system. Information from interviews and documents has been used to apply this taxonomy and allocate budgets based on the main focus of the projects as well as the final recipients.

In cases where it has not been possible to determine budget allocations for projects with **multiple final recipients**, these have been classified as 'multiples', and further details and explanations have been provided in the text below. Where a project had **multiple activities and/or included activities** which did not fall under one of the focus categories, the categorisation of that project reflects its aim and not necessarily all individual activities undertaken in the context of this project. This approach is further explained in the Final Report.

For the 2014–2020 programming period it is also important to note that the majority of projects are still ongoing. The tables below therefore only provide an overview of the **budget allocated** for project activities and final recipients.

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[103] Ministry of Development (2017), Detailed description of priority axis of Knowledge Education Development OP for 2014–2020, Warsaw.

Table 27: Budget allocated in thousand EUR by project focus category foreseen

	Improving internal processes	Digitalisation & ICT	Training & Raising awareness	Research and evaluation	Activities related to ADR/ODR	Upgrading physical infrastructure	No information available
ESF	5,407.61	8,163.29	2,989.84		951.03		
ERDF		84,658.33					
Both							
TOTAL	**5,407.61**	**92,821.62**	**2,989.84**		**951.03**		

Under the ERDF, all of the budget during the current period is allocated to activities with a focus on digitalisation & ICT. Digitalisation is also the most funded project activity focus under the ESF, followed by 'Improving internal processes', 'Training and Raising awareness' and 'Activities related to ADR/ODR', as in the first period.

Table 28: Budget allocated in thousand EUR by final recipient targeted

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Multiple
ESF	3,732.25	5,807.15			2,583.07			173.90		5,215.39
ERDF	60,357.83				24,300.50					
Both										
TOTAL	**64,090.08**	**5,807.15**			**26,883.57**			**173.90**		**5,215.39**

The majority of the ERDF budget went to courts and tribunals, followed by national prosecution offices. The ESF is funding many projects with multiple final recipients (between two and four types), which include staff members of different levels of courts, judges and prosecutors. A large amount of the ESF funds under KED OP also went to the Ministry of Justice and various courts. Types of final recipients covered by the category 'others' are described above.[104]

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[104] Information from projects' application form.

4. Overview of existing national and regional data and documentation related to the ESF and ERDF

4.1. Ex-ante evaluations and needs assessments

Ex-ante evaluations for four analysed programmes were available.

The needs assessment was identified only in the case of Digital Poland OP 2014–2020

4.2. Programming documents

All main programming documents were available:

- National Strategic Reference Framework for 2007–2013 period and Partnership Agreement for the 2014–2020 period
- Operational Programmes for the 2007–2013 and 2014–2014 periods
- Detailed Description of Priority Axis for the 2007–2013 and 2014–2014 periods

4.3. Implementation reports

The final available annual implementation reports for OPs for the period 2007–2013 are available.

The latest available annual implementation reports for OPs for the period 2014–2020 cover 2016. But due to delays in programme implementation they do not provide any substantial information.

4.4. Interim and ex-post evaluations

Only two evaluation report provide relevant information:

- Evaluation of the Priority Axis 7 of Innovative Economy OP (2007–2013)
- Evaluation of ESF's impact on achieving good governance goals within KED OP; First Report on indicators

4.5. Other non-project level documents

N/A

4.6. Project–level data sources

A number of data sources were used during the project analysis. The first analysis was based on the information contained in the project databases published by the Ministry of Development. These databases provide basic information about projects such as title, lead time, budget, etc.

The second source of information was project websites, where information on project activities and, in some cases, results was obtained. This information, which was useful in the first phase of the analysis, was then verified on the basis of project documents, in particular applications for funding and final payment requests, with information on the results achieved.

For the 2014–2020 period, an important source of information for the KED OP were the annual action plans, containing information on the project selection criteria and on the planned projects.

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